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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 20-24 (68-75). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 21-25 (70-77). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 22-26 (72-79). Thursday: Partly cloudy, 23-27 (73-81). Friday: Partly cloudy, 24-28 (75-82). Saturday: Partly cloudy, 25-29 (77-84). Sunday: Partly cloudy, 26-30 (79-86).

Austria	12.8	London	61.8
Belgium	20.8	Luxembourg	59.8
Denmark	23.0	Moscow	55.0
France	15.5	Netherlands	58.0
Germany	22.0	Nigeria	80.0
Greece	18.0	Norway	50.0
Great Britain	15.0	Portugal	52.0
India	28.0	Sweden	53.0
Iran	30.0	Switzerland	57.0
Italy	25.0	Taiwan	70.0
Japan	28.0	Turkey	75.0
South Korea	28.0	U.S. Military (Base)	65.0
Spain	20.0	Yugoslavia	55.0

Plains, Ga., Gives Victor's Welcome To 'Jimmy Who'

By Helen Dewar

PLAINS, Ga., June 10 (WP).—Wearing blue jeans, a plaid shirt and dust-covered work boots, pausing briefly for a freight train to roar by, Jimmy Carter stood yesterday on the loading platform of an abandoned train station here, and—for all practical purposes—accepted the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

As flies buzzed around his head and network cameras rolled, the 51-year-old peanut farmer who answered to "Jimmy Who?" just a few months ago, reeled off the names of men who were now coming to him: Daley of Chicago, Jackson of Washington, Wallace of Alabama and even Humphrey of all those presidential races gone by.

Yesterday, following his victory in the Ohio primary on Tuesday and despite his losses in the California and New Jersey contests, he had picked up 218 more delegates, bringing his total to over 1,200, with 1,608 needed for the Democratic presidential nomination.

It was a moment for humility in the face of triumph, for intruder as stark as his Georgia clay roots and his ambitions for world leadership. Mr. Carter made the most of it, just as did with every opportunity for votes that came his way.

What he was asked, could possibly stand now between him and the leadership of the Democratic party, which many of the most powerful men were—and probably still are—reluctant to see him claim?

Awaits Convention

"Well," he said, smiling that smile that often says more in his words, "the vote has to be taken at the convention." By "some catastrophe," he added, appeared now to block a goal that he has been seeking for more than 18 months in 48 states.

Jimmy Carter was born and raised in this tiny south Georgia farming community of 683 people, as he told crowds from New Hampshire to California. Friends, neighbors and relatives lined the street Tuesday night for the favorite son and one of them, including his mother, "Miss Lillian," came out yesterday to see all the fuss over their local boy who did good.

But they are not the good ole boys of George Wallace's ilk, neither were they overwhelmed by the strange rites of media, nor the stunning success of their neighbor. They met the Southern stereotype—nor any other stereotype—seeing the same capacity for surprising strangers that helped Carter capture the nation's attention for his sometimes far-gauged message of reassurance and faith.

"From peanuts to president," read a sign outside the turn-of-century train station that now serves as Mr. Carter's campaign headquarters.

Simple Virtues

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Carter stressed simple virtues that seemed out of style in political rhetoric, telling voters "I love you" and wanted to share an "intimate" with them, easing faith in the "basic goodness" of the American people and their leaders' transgressions, and vowing "never to lie."

Asked if she would ever tell a lie, 71-year-old Miss Lillian said and told reporters, "Oh, my Lord, yes. I have to make for Jimmy."

But, asked yesterday how he came "so far, so fast," Carter grimly noted that 16 1/2 months of campaigning had not been very fast.

When he began campaigning in early 1975, he traveled alone around the country, begging, as he tells his enemies now, for just one reporter to ask him a question.

Now he often gives the impression that they are asking many of them, and the leading platform sagged under the weight of representatives of the nation's major news media, some European correspondents thrown in for good measure.

As he buoyantly fielded a question about what criticism he of the nation's patchwork-quilt system of primary laws ("I think it's an absolutely superb system," he said), a freight train rumbled into town.

The press conference halted for the whistles. "This," said Carter, apparently referring to the passage of the train rather than the press conference, "is not a frequent occurrence here."

Evoking the Small Town

Mr. Carter actually has never been far from Plains in his life, always returning to the place of his birth, to visit present family members and often to the values of small America.

He asks voters to join "my family," meaning the extended family of his campaign supporters. Even in big cities, he talks of the smallness and intimacy of Plains and its people, asking to evoke in his listeners a nostalgia for the old days, simple ways, in many cases a life they never knew.

He rarely responds with emotional bursts or fervent use, as they do with many of his rivals, but they appear listening carefully, and frequently returning his smile. He does not show emotion much himself beyond an occasional steady-eyed stare that tends to wilt his target, or the occasional smile that seems to mask his reactions as much as his words. But he has appeared more relaxed in the last few days, seeming almost to sense the outcome of the final test campaign strategy.

On Saturday night, at the Best-Western Motel in nearby Juba, Ga., the 1941 graduating class of the local high school held its 35th annual reunion and Jimmy Carter will be there.

When he was a youngster, going to Americus 10 miles away was a big event. It is sure to be a bigger event this Saturday.

Cortes Act Seen Not Snagging Reforms

MADRID, June 10 (UPI).—Government officials said today that plans for the democratization of Spain will go ahead normally, despite parliamentary objections to a key point of the program.

The Cortes (parliament) last night refused to pass a law that would have ended curbs on political activities by changing the penal code. Angered by the assassination of a right-wing politician by Basque separatists yesterday, the legislators sent the government bill to a Cortes committee with instructions to tighten and toughen it.

The move nullified, at least temporarily, a law that the Cortes had passed only a few hours before granting Spaniards the right to form political parties. Such parties—except for the National Movement—had been outlawed during the 37 years of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rule.

"Political parties, authorized by law, are still banned by the penal code," a headline in the newspaper El Pais said. The newspaper blamed the "first serious difficulties" of the government reform program partly on the tensions created by the news of the Basque assassination.

Two Weeks

Government officials said they expected the Justice Committee of the Cortes to take about two weeks to redraft the law, which then would be voted upon in the Cortes before the end of this month.

"The government lost a battle but is continuing to win the war," a high-ranking official said. He expressed confidence that political parties would be functioning by next month, except for Communist or separatist parties, which will remain banned under the law. The government's original schedule called for the legalization of non-Communist parties this month.

But there were still doubts whether all non-Communist opposition parties will emerge into the open once the second law has been passed.

Socialist spokesmen criticized it for being as labor leader Nicolas Retondo put it—a "phony imitation of laws existing in democratic countries." Social Democrats and Christian Democrats were more guarded and hinted that they might apply for legalization—a move consisting simply of registering with the Interior Ministry.

No Decision

A key issue emphasized in early reactions was the question of maintaining the ban on the Communist party. The Spanish Socialist Workers' party said it could not accept a "democracy with restrictions," but added it had not made a decision yet on whether to become legal.

A government source said contacts between the government and the opposition were continuing. He hinted at a possible solution by saying the government might have no objections to a new group, or an existing group, in which Communists participated.

The Social Democratic party of Spain said it will apply for legalization "as soon as possible." In a statement it also called the Cortes' delay of the reforms of the penal code "a dangerous act of sabotage which is paralyzing the whole democratic process."

In the Basque region, meanwhile, police continued to search for the gunmen—suspected members of the outlawed separatist group ETA (Basque National and Freedom)—who killed Carlos Albia Llamasa, 55.

Mr. Albia Llamasa was an assistant mayor of the industrial town of Segur, the local chief of the National Movement and a lawyer for the strike-plagued Spanish subsidiary of the Firestone Tire Co.



AFTER THE BATTLE—Leftist and Palestinian guerrillas posing with a Syrian tank knocked out in Sidon fighting.

After Peace-Keeping Force Is Approved First Arab League Units Reported in Lebanon

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 10 (WP).—Arab League nations, including Syria, agreed early this morning to send to Lebanon a peace-keeping force from six nations to "replace" the Syrian troops there and supervise an "immediate" cease-fire.

The size of the peace-keeping force is to be determined by the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, after consultation with the participating countries, and the troops are to be dispatched "as soon as possible," a league spokesman said.

The first unit of the Arab League peace force arrived in Beirut today, the leftist-controlled Beirut radio said tonight. The radio said about 100 soldiers arrived at Beirut's airport aboard a special military transport plane.

The identity of the soldiers could not be determined immediately, the radio said. "There are reports that they are Sudanese, while other reports say they are either Libyan or Algerian," the radio added.

Diplomats who sat through a wrecked Syrian tanks litter Sidon streets in aftermath of battle. Story Page 2.

Lebanese President Franjeh opposes Arab League plan. Page 2.

Syrian forces, which the FLO has accused of trying to crush its militia units in Lebanon.

Mr. Riad said later, after a three-hour meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, that a league military mission would travel to Damascus within 48 hours to make arrangements for the arrival of the peace-keeping contingents.

Prince Saud bin Faisal, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, said he was "very pleased" with the league agreement, which he said would give the Lebanese "the opportunity to settle their own differences."

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam was present at the meeting, which concluded the emergency meeting of league members' foreign ministers.

There were, however, some loopholes that made it questionable whether any change in the situation in Lebanon can be expected. For one thing, the resolution specifies that the peace-keeping force will be dispatched "within the framework of Lebanese sovereignty."

It declares that the Arab League nations' peace-keeping troops will be withdrawn at the request of Lebanon's President-elect Elias Sarkis. But it does not specify at whose request they will be sent in.

Prince Saud said that they would move in with "the approval of the Lebanese government. They are the ones who are involved." Since the Lebanese government has, for all practical purposes, ceased to function, this clause appears to leave room for maneuver.

Trial Opens Today From the Marines to Angola: Story of a U.S. Mercenary

By Dial Torgerson

LUANDA, Angola, June 10.—At 1 a.m. on Feb. 8, seven young U.S. men were checking in at the reception desk of the almost deserted lobby of a hotel in Kinshasa.

"What are you Americans doing so far from home?" a U.S. girl asked them, "Are you Peace Corps?"

There was a quiet laugh. "No," said one. "We're just here on a little business."

One of them, a slim, boyish-faced ex-Marine of 21, Gary Acker, was starting his career as a soldier of fortune.

That career ended several days later in an ambush in the rolling green coffee country of Northern Angola, where Mr. Acker was taken prisoner.

Capital Crime

Mr. Acker and a friend are in St. Paul's Prison in a suburban area of Luanda, awaiting trial with 11 other men accused of being mercenaries, which, in the eyes of the victors in Angola's civil war—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—is a capital crime. The trial opens tomorrow.

Mr. Acker's lawyers reconstructed the events, on Feb. 12, a reconnaissance patrol was sent out from San Salvador to see how far a column of Cubans had advanced toward the remaining territory occupied by the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The mercenaries were fighting for FNLA, the Cubans for the MPLA.

A mercenary who went on the mission was the friend of Mr. Acker, Daniel Gearhart, the father of four children. The FNLA commander at San Salvador sent a Land Rover with other mercenaries out the next day to hunt for Mr. Gearhart's patrol after it failed to return.

"They did not know the patrol had been attacked and Mr. Gearhart captured by a force of Cubans, who were waiting when the Land Rover appeared."

Bullets pounded into the Land Rover. U.S. mercenary George Bacon, 37, opened the door and tumbled out, already hit several times. Mr. Acker was hit in the left leg and fell out beside Mr. Bacon, who, dying, somehow flopped on top of him.

The bullets kept hitting the Land Rover until the other men were dead. Mr. Acker pretended he was dead, too. But the Cubans pulled off Mr. Bacon's body and found that Mr. Acker was alive.

"Except for two years in the Marines, being a mercenary was Acker's first real job," said law graduate William Wilson, who is helping attorney Robert Casner Jr.



Gary Acker

Another problem is that the meeting was called to halt the Syrian advance against the Palestinians, rather than to halt the fighting among Lebanese factions. Although the participating countries in the peace-keeping mission were not named, it is understood that Syria and the FLO are among them, which would require their forces to begin co-operating in the area where they have been fighting.

The other participants in the peace-keeping force are understood to be Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Libya, and Algeria.

While the resolution specifies the Arab countries' "commitment to support the Palestinian revolution," it also says that the FLO is to be bound by the agreements it signed with Lebanon in 1969. These generally limited the Palestinians' freedom to roam around Lebanon, and could again give the Syrians the opportunity to find violations that would render this morning's agreement ineffective.

Sadat, Arafat Confer

CAIRO, June 10 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat conferred today with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the FLO, about the Arab League decision to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

defend Mr. Acker and Mr. Gearhart. "He was discharged from the Marines because he hinted he might do harm to a Lieutenant he thought was harassing him."

Mr. Acker was in the Marine Corps two years and served on a carrier off Vietnam, but never

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

'Limits of Genetic Potential' Reached Young Americans No Longer Growing Taller and Heavier

By Victor Cohn

INGTON, June 10 (WP).—Growing faster and taller for nearly a century, Americans have leveled off, and girls are not getting taller than those of 20 years ago are not maturing as fast as those of 10 years ago, the National Center for Statistics reported yesterday.

Uncle Johnstone, a professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania and an assistant, said: "We have reached the limit of our genetic potential, the limits of our environment, for reaching or exceeding this genetic limit."

Hamill, NCHS medical officer, explained, "We got as tall as we did, taller than our grandparents, and our great-grandparents, for two reasons. One was diet, better nutrition. The other was public health measures, especially getting better water supplies to stop water-borne diseases."

"Also," he said, "many childhood diseases have been wiped out. Surviving children are healthier, family size is smaller and people are less crowded."

Because of these factors, growth increased to its present limits and became stabilized in the country's top economic group "probably as long ago as the 1930s," Dr. Hamill reported.

"What has happened now is that the stabilization has spread through 85 per cent of the population, including the black population. Only the smallest 5 per cent, many of whom are in the lower economic groups, have still been growing. The shortest boys and girls are about one-third of an inch taller than they were 10 years earlier."

The 18-Year-Olds

The average 18-year-old boy is now just over 5 feet 9 inches tall, almost his limit, and weighs just over 150 pounds. He can expect to grow another quarter or half-inch by age 22 or 24. Ten per cent of boys are taller than six feet by age 18, however, and the shortest 10 per cent are around 5 feet 6.

The average 18-year-old girl is now 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall and weighs 123 pounds. The tallest 10 per cent of girls are over 5 feet 7 1/2 inches. The shortest 10 per cent are under 5 feet 1. And girls at 18 generally get no taller. Their female sex hormones make them

Stock Tables Unavailable

The IRT regrets that because of transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.



NATO GREETINGS—U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (right) shaking hands with Sir John Killick, British permanent NATO representative, at meeting in Brussels.

U.S., Panama 'Progress' on Canal Pact

Both Sides Applaud Spirit of Compromise

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 10 (UPI).—The United States and Panama yesterday reported "significant progress" in negotiations for a new canal treaty and pledged a most serious effort to achieve such a treaty as promptly as possible.

In a joint statement at the fifth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd of Panama emphasized the "spirit of compromise" and the "understanding of new realities" that they said animated the negotiations.

"Differences remain between the two parties on important issues: The period of duration of the new treaty and the arrangements for the land and water areas comprising the present Panama Canal Zone," the statement said.

New Era of Cooperation

But the foreign ministers from 23 member countries of the OAS were told that the commitment remained in full force to achieve a treaty that would "be seen by our sister republics as reflecting a new era of cooperation in the Americas."

The wording of the joint statement was virtually the same as that of a report made last year to the meeting of American foreign ministers, but Panamanian and other Latin American officials were heartened that the U.S. position had not been altered in an election year.

The future of the Panama Canal is an issue in the U.S. campaign, largely because of the opposition of Ronald Reagan and conservatives to any change in the status of the canal zone. Mr. Boyd has referred to Mr. Reagan as "a racist extremist" who would be a "dangerous man" in the White House.

With the assembly now in the fifth working day, the deliberations of the ministers in closed-door sessions shifted from human rights, which occupied most of the first days of talks, to economic cooperation.

Mr. Kissinger, replying to pleas from Colombia and Costa Rica for trade preferences in favor of Latin American countries, proposed that an inter-American consultative group on commodities be established. The group would pool information on production and demand, channel investments to those commodities in short supply and detect price instability.

Saigon to Try Some Ex-Foes

BANGKOK, June 10 (UPI).—South Vietnam said today it will bring to trial some of the 40,000 Vietnamese, now held in re-education camps, who fought against the Communists during the Vietnam war.

According to the broadcast communiqué, 85 per cent of former soldiers and civil servants who reported for re-education were released from the camps and have recovered full citizenship rights.

As for the other 5 per cent—earlier broadcasts have mentioned a figure of 40,000—they "should attend a re-education course in a three-year period," Hanoi radio said. It said those who refused to re-educate themselves would be "judged by state law."

Argentine Offices Raided in Paris

PARIS, June 10 (UPI).—Small groups of attackers broke the show-windows of the Aerolineas Argentinas airline on the Champs Elysees and smeared with red paint the walls of the Argentine Embassy and Argentine cultural center here.

Police said that the attackers caused minor material damage. A communiqué signed by the "Communist Revolutionary League," which police said was possibly a clandestine Trotskyite faction, later claimed responsibility for the attacks.

The league said in a communiqué, "Stop the political murderers in Argentina. Down with dictatorship. Down with the complicity of South American political police forces. Freedom for all political prisoners."



LOOKING LIKE A KING—All dressed down in an army working uniform, King Juan Carlos was an observer yesterday at the annual Spanish Army maneuvers near Burgos.

Rome Talks on Food Open; Poorer Nations to Get Fund

ROME, June 10 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today opened a two-day conference of oil-producing and industrialized countries to set up a billion-dollar fund to help poor nations grow more food.

"This fund is a constructive response to a global problem in international cooperation," Mr. Waldheim told the inaugural session of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

He was particularly complimentary to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which pledged \$400 million to match \$676 million from 18 industrialized countries.

The idea for IFAD was born at the first world food conference in 1974.

"One of the most important perceptions to emerge from the world food conference was that no lasting solution can be found to the many economic problems facing the world unless there is a significant long-term increase in agricultural production, with special emphasis on the attainment of a higher rate of food production in the developing countries," Mr. Waldheim said.

"The establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development constitutes a highly significant step in the direction of achieving this goal."

The United States has announced a contribution of \$300 million, the largest. Saudi Arabia pledged \$104.7 million, Saudi Arabia \$100 million and Canada and West Germany \$50 million each.

The fund will finance agricultural projects on "concessional terms," meaning virtual donations. Only such large projects as dams, irrigation systems and roads will be considered.

The votes with which decisions will be made will be divided equally among three categories of countries: Developing donor countries, mostly members of OPEC; developing recipient countries, and developed countries.

The fund will operate largely through existing UN agencies to keep its central administration small. But it will set the priorities for project selection and retain ultimate control over projects.

Defense Funds

Mr. Acker's father, Carl, is a fireman. The family raised \$5,000 toward the son's defense. When Mr. Gearhart's wife—who is said to be on welfare—phoned Mr. Cesser and asked if he would help Mr. Gearhart, the Acker's agreed he should do so.

An MFPA regulation dating to 1966—when the MFPA was a guerrilla organization opposing Angola's Portuguese rulers—is the basis for the charge against the 13 men. There is no evidence the regulation was ever officially enacted as a law, but the U.S. attorneys will not argue about such points in what is almost sure to be a political event.

They mean to point out that Mr. Acker and Mr. Gearhart each were captured on his first mission, before firing a shot. By the time they went from Zaire to Angola Feb. 10, their side already had lost. And so, it seems, have they.

Reporter Describes Arrest

LISBON, June 10 (UPI).—A reporter expelled from Angola arrived here today and described her arrest, saying she had been blindfolded, accused of being a CIA agent and then offered a job as an agent for the Angolan secret police.

However, although she said it was "intimidating," she added that she was "treated fairly well."

Robin Wright, 28, a free-lance reporter for The Washington Post and Christian Science Monitor, said she was expelled "because of my presence in the north with the FNLA and British mercenaries" during the civil war.

"I was held 28 hours, it seemed like a lifetime. I am very glad to be out," she said.

Miss Wright had been in Luanda to cover the trial of the 13 mercenaries.

Budget Cuts Voted By Israeli Cabinet

JERUSALEM, June 10 (AP).—The Israeli Cabinet yesterday approved cuts in its new budget but left the military spending program intact.

The cabinet announced it was trimming \$140 million from the \$10.8-billion budget. The savings will be in nonmilitary items and will go into a special fund to cover unanticipated increases in import prices.

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Lebanon Fighting Dies Down

Franjeh Assails Intervention by Arab League

BEIRUT, June 10 (UPI).—President Suleiman Franjeh vowed today to fight any Arab peace-keeping force that enters Lebanon "with all our means and resources," as Arab efforts to arrange a formal cease-fire between Syria and the leftist opponents founded on the key issue of a Syrian withdrawal.

On the country's four war fronts, fighting between leftist and Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian Army died down as a de facto truce took effect.

"Not a shot has been fired in anger all day," one Palestinian officer commanding an outpost near Beirut airport said. "But there's no word of any actual cease-fire agreement."

Mr. Franjeh, a leader of the hard-line Christian right, rejected Arab League resolutions calling for a six-nation force to land in Lebanon and keep the peace.

'Lebanon Will Resist'

"The resolutions are not valid and not binding," Mr. Franjeh said in a cable to the Arab League secretary-general, Mahmud Riad. "Lebanon will resist with all its means and resources any Arab force that enters its territory against its will and without its prior agreement."

Other Christian leaders, who have generally supported Syria's 10-day military invasion of Lebanon, joined in condemning the league plan as "unwarranted meddling."

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, in Beirut to mediate a truce agreement between Syria and the left, renewed his initial position and supported leftist demands for a total Syrian withdrawal—the issue blocking progress toward a formal cease-fire.

Syrian tanks and troops remained halted in their tracks by the combination of surprising tough leftist resistance and diplomatic pressure from other Arab states. Clashes in the rugged central mountains 12 miles east of the capital died down after a day of artillery duels between Syrian and leftist gunners.

Truce talks between Salah Khalaf, second-in-command of the al-Paith Palestinian movement, and Maj. Jalloud broke up in a "heated argument" yesterday when Mr. Khalaf insisted on a Syrian withdrawal.

But Maj. Jalloud, who had initially proposed a cease-fire leading the Syrian Army in for six hours with Palestinian and leftist leaders today and reversed his stand.

Beirut remained under siege with many districts without electricity or water for hours and food shortages beginning to be felt. The military assault on the main roads to the capital cut off most supply routes, "threatening the city with famine," one newspaper said.

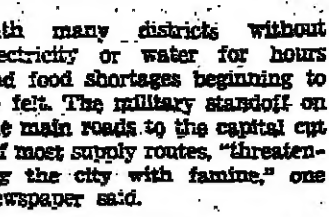
Prices Driven Up

Meat, fruit and vegetables were scarce, driving the prices of canned food up as housewives rushed to stock up. Bakeries, long without flour, hung out signs reading "No bread."

In Damascus, Syria officially notified Arab ambassadors today that it would take "appropriate measures" to face Iraqi troop movements along their common border.

The spokesman said the Iraqi move, which was officially announced by the Baghdad government, endangered the Palestinian revolution and "did not help Arab prospects aimed at liberating Lebanon."

He was commenting on a report from Baghdad yesterday that some units of the Iraqi Army have been shifted "to take the positions in the Arab areas, order to perform their native duty." Another report said Iraqi troops had been shifted from Baghdad to the common border with Syria.



William Simon

Simon Says Arabs Easing Israel Boycott

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon said yesterday that Arab nations have gradually eased enforcement of their economic boycott against Israel.

He warned that any new U.S. legislation to disrupt the boycott could be counterproductive.

Mr. Simon said the Arab nations are considering exempting from their boycott list any firms which make as significant an economic contribution to them as to Israel.

A prominent U.S. business leader said yesterday that a commercial contract with an Arab country recently even though he maintains extensive ties with Israel, Mr. Simon said.

"New legislation at this time could alter these favorable developments regarding enforcement practices," Mr. Simon told the House International Relations Committee, which is holding hearings on proposed anti-boycott legislation.

Mr. Simon said the Arab nations consider their economic boycott against Israel no different from past U.S. boycotts against Cuba, Rhodesia, North Korea and Vietnam "so they cannot accept the argument that they are not entitled to do the same."

He said existing U.S. laws and policies already provide a "forceful and balanced approach" in expressing U.S. opposition to the boycott and in seeking to prevent discrimination against U.S. citizens on the basis of race and religion.

Mr. Simon said the Saudi government recently agreed to a joint communiqué with the United States making a public disavowal of intentions to discriminate on racial, religious and other grounds.

W. Germans Ban Organizations of Croat Nationalists

BONN, June 10 (Reuters).—West Germany yesterday banned two Croatian nationalist organizations that it said threatened its domestic security.

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said the Croatian Association and the Croatian People's Resistance Movement had planned the violent overthrow of the Yugoslav regime.

The banned organizations, whose assets were ordered to be forfeited, were West German branches of international movements and had representatives in several cities in this country, government officials said.

The government said Croatian extremists had been responsible for a series of bombings and shootings in West Germany since 1962.

After Battle in Sidon

2 Syrians, Lebanese Captors Talk of Arab Brotherhood

By Douglas Watson

SIDON, Lebanon June 10 (UPI).—The burned-out wreckage of seven Syrian armored vehicles—tanks and personnel carriers—which were destroyed in a street battle here this week, litter a three-block stretch of this city's main street.

Most of the Syrian force of Soviet-built T-55 and T-62 tanks that rumbled into Sidon, Lebanon's third largest city, was chased back up into nearby hills. Other invading vehicles were immobilized by rockets fired by the Lebanese Arab Army, a rebel group that has defected from the Christian-ruled regular army of Lebanon.

"We shoved them back," said Maj. Ahmed Butari, local commander of the largely Muslim leftist force.

Yesterday most of the Syrian armored column that had moved on Sidon, after crossing the Mount Lebanon range, was about 30 miles to the east, was about three miles east of Sidon. Only sporadic shelling continued.

Nine Syrian soldiers were being held prisoner at the leftist army's headquarters here.

"Our commanders gave us orders—they tell us to go to the fire, we go. They tell us to die, we die," said one of two captive Syrian tank gunners interviewed.

Uninjured Pair

"We were moving around" in Sidon, the other interviewed prisoner said, "when our tanks were blown up. God and heaven enabled us to get out of our tanks."

The two prisoners were uninjured and appeared to have been treated well by the Lebanese Arab Army.

Both said they were enlist men who had been drafted a put into the 21st Brigade of the 161st Battalion in Syria's 3d Arm Division.

Asked in Arabic by an Associated Press correspondent what they were captured, one of the Syrian soldiers said: "We're our brothers. We don't feel as prisoners."

But they were well guarded as were seven Syrian officers in the Lebanese said they had captured. The leftists have a hold since operable Syrian tank Lt. Ahmed Khatib, commander of the Lebanese Arab Army, promised driving one of the captives tanks.

He was in a relaxed mood at Tuesday's heavy fighting but not claiming a victory. "It's a victory, really, because we're fighting against our brothers. But we had to do it."

Asked what he now expects, Lt. Khatib said: "Really, I don't know. We are ready to defend ourselves and to defend the Lebanese revolution."

He joked that the captive Syrian tanks could be considered as having been received in exchange for some tanks he claimed the Syrians had previously taken from Lebanon in a political deal.

The two Syrian prisoners, they don't know much about Lebanon. They just the impression that the Syrians had expected that little more than a show of force by their would subdue Sidon. The prisoners said they did not know how many Syrian tanks were in the Sidon area.

The Lebanese Arab Army claimed to have captured or destroyed 24 Syrian tanks or armored personnel carriers here, killing 50 Syrians. They maintain that their own losses were light.

The battle in Sidon began a day night, with Syrian tanks coming down a mountain, the east. After one arm column was halted, a second swung around to approach city from the north.

Sidon residents said the heaviest fighting occurred from 7 to 9 Tuesday, when some of the 50 tanks reached the downtown. Defenders shot rockets launched from the roofs of office buildings. Some of them had been mined.

Lt. Khatib said that Syria also attacked the city Tuesday. There were no aerial attacks yesterday.

Telephone poles and wires down in Sidon, and many buildings had been gutted by blast. Some of the Syrian arm tank treads and other parts littered the main street, as did blackened Syrian Army tanks. A fire was still smoldering in a deserted tank, which had been up in the center of a pile of rubble.

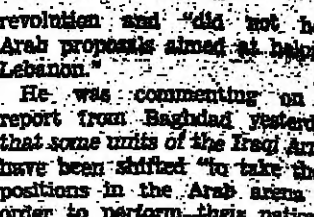
Most of what was left of dead had been removed but wreckage, but an individual remained in one pile of rubble.

Cost Cut Put Off For International Excess Baggage

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The Civil Aeronautics Board agreed yesterday to suspend for 30 days an order to slash airline ticket charges for excess baggage on international flights.

The CAB order was to come into effect today. It scheduled to become effective July 11 unless the board further action.

The CAB agreed to suspend its action at the request of the Department of State, which is acting on behalf of British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Canadian, and other airlines. The airlines are in order to file a brief on board on the subject.



Associated Press

Youngster—Michele Marchio (right), member of Italian Parliament representing the neo-Fascist MSI, introducing Massimo Boni, 18, at a Rome rally. Mr. Boni is the youngest candidate running under the MSI banner; he is a candidate for the Municipal Council of Rome.

Communists and suggesting that, once in, they would never go out.

"There is just no way of sensing how deep this feeling of fear or lack of it runs in Italian society," said one diplomat.

"Italian politicians are sitting on something mysterious. Many voters seem undecided. But many are also fed up with the way things have been going. They want an end to the problems, but, unfortunately, they won't find it June 20."

Despite past successes the Christian Democrats have become so faction-ridden that they appear unable to move the machinery of government to deal with the economy, to improve hospitals and schools, or even to give the country enough small changes.

But the fear of novelty, if the Communists represent novelty, is also clear. Without dealing with other issues, apart from pledges to reform, the Christian Democrats are counting almost solely on arousing apprehensions of the

that traditions and patterns were no longer holding, for the public went against the Roman Catholic Church and the Christian Democrats and voted by a 3-to-2 margin in favor of divorce.

The regional and local elections last summer reflected the trend away from predictability. The Communists gained 5 percentage points over their showing in 1972 and gave every sign of developing enough momentum to carry them into the national government.

Burzio Berlinguer, the Communist party leader, is saying that the Christian Democrats are not finished and may do well in the voting. This may be true, but his comment is part of expected campaign strategy to keep party workers busy and to prevent complacency.

Whatever the motives for Mr. Berlinguer's caution, the Communists remain as unsure of the outcome as everyone else.

"In certain people there is a conflict between the need for change and the fear of novelty," Mr. Berlinguer said. "In the last analysis, these are the stakes."

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Buffalo—Once Almost Extinct—Again Home on the Range

By Bryce Nelson

FORT PIERRE, S.D., June 10. —Dark, shaggy plains bison by the hundreds can be seen grazing on the vast ocean of grass that rolls across Dakota hills west of the Missouri River.

The number of buffalo in the United States has increased dramatically during the last decade, especially buffalo being raised commercially for meat.

On his 50,000-acre Triple U Ranch 35 miles northwest of the state capital of Pierre, L.R. (Roy) Houck raises 3,000 head, said to

be the largest herd in the United States. Mr. Houck started as a cattle rancher, began raising buffalo here in 1958 and has now turned his ranch solely to buffalo. "Only a few professors" use the scientifically correct name of bison for buffalo, Mr. Houck said.

"More of a Challenge"

"I like buffalo. They're a little more of a challenge than cattle," Mr. Houck said. "Buffalo still have some elements of self-preservation in their character, and I appreciate that."

His son and partner, Jerry

Houck, explained that "buffalo will paw down through the snow to get at the grass in the winter." Unlike cattle, buffalo do not require supplemental feeding in severe winters, and buffalo cows do not need help when they calve.

"There's romance to the buffalo and lots of history," said Jack Brington, assistant general manager for Durham Meat Co., who is involved in raising buffalo in Wyoming's Belle Fourche River region.

White Hunters.

The region is beginning to look as it did before the extermination of more than 50 million buffalo in the late 19th century. At one time, buffalo ranged over most of the United States east of the Sierra Nevada. Much of the slaughter was the work of white buffalo hunters, partly to deprive Indians of their food and, therefore, their independence.

By the beginning of this century, bison were almost extinct in the United States. Mr. Houck said there were fewer than 1,000 buffalo left in the United States by 1900. Mr. Houck is a former president of the National Buffalo Association, which has grown to include more than 400 buffalo herders.

The association publishes a periodical, "Buffalo," in Hermosa, S.D. According to Mr. Houck, it is estimated that there are now more than 40,000 buffalo, with the largest herds being raised privately for sale as meat.

Some South Dakota Indian reservations—Pine Ridge, Lower Brule and the Cheyenne—have also begun raising buffalo near Red Rock, Okla., and in Montana.

Excess Stock

Large-scale buffalo ranching became possible only in recent years, Mr. Houck said, as a surplus of buffalo grew up on Western federal and state buffalo ranges and excess stock was sold. Before that, ranchers could not have raised buffalo because there was no place to obtain the beginnings of a herd.

Buffalo, considerably larger and faster than cattle, are able to run at speeds up to 35 miles an hour. Because of its size and speed, "the buffalo doesn't respect a horse," Jerry Houck said as he drove a pickup truck through one of his herds.

A buffalo bull can achieve a weight of more than a ton, and a height of more than six feet. In addition to using four-wheel-drive pickup trucks, the Houcks do some buffalo herding and extensive checking of their far-flung herds in a light plane.

Buffalo do not like enclosures, especially corrals.

"Buffalo kind of like to roam around more. You have to have a bigger place for them," explained Jerry Houck. "They can be mean to each other, especially if they're confined."

But the Houcks have never had

anyone injured by them. "Cattle will chase you faster than a buffalo will," Jerry Houck said.

"Once you're fixed to run buffalo, they take care of themselves," Jerry Houck said. But it takes a larger investment to start, partly because much stronger fences are required on a buffalo ranch.

Buffalo meat traditionally sells for about 50 per cent more than beef, and, with a depressed livestock market, it is currently selling for almost double the price of beef—\$1.30 a pound carcass weight.

The Houcks also receive \$40 to \$50 for a prime buffalo hide and

about \$25 for "a good bull skull."

Buffalo hides are sometimes turned into ashtrays or lamps.

For \$250, the Houcks allow people to come to the ranch, shoot a buffalo and keep the hide and skull. If they want the meat, they pay the Houcks the going rate per pound.

While Jerry Houck thinks buffalo are "smart in being able to take care of themselves" in adverse conditions, he notes an exception: "If you go out and shoot one, the others won't run off. That's why the hunters were able to kill so many of them so quickly."

© Los Angeles Times.



A South Dakota rancher looking over part of his growing herd of buffalo.

Scandal Figure Replaced by Corman

Democrats Oust Hays as House Panel Chief

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT). —House Democrats formally ousted Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, the central figure in two investiga-



Shirley Temple Black
Ford Names Mrs. Black as Protocol Chief

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —President Ford said today he is nominating Shirley Temple Black, 48, to be the nation's first woman to serve as chief of protocol. The one-time child movie star would, upon confirmation by the Senate, succeed Henry A. Kissinger, who is leaving the White House. Mrs. Black would also hold the rank of ambassador. She has been chief of protocol since April, 1974. Mrs. Black has been ambassador to China since September of last year.

Angor, Maine, Finds Profits in Charter Flights to Europe

By Ralph Blumenthal

ANGOR, Maine, June 10 (AP). —As the passengers from Denver to Frankfurt charter flight piled into this new island airport terminal here today night at a refueling stop, 20-year-old Debbie Morrison was the first to call home for a progress report.

When she was asked where she was, Morrison was stumped. "Ma," she called out to her mother, Theresa, who was traveling to Europe with her, "where are we?"

Angor, Maine, said Mrs. Morrison. "For another 10 minutes."

Angor, a former paper mill town, is not yet a charter airport for transatlantic passengers. It is becoming a flight gateway city for charter travelers leaving and entering the United States, because of the charter business, major development programs here and active promotion.

Drawing Power
Angor is a city of 35,000 people. Maine's third largest after Portland and Lewiston, and has a reputation for large commercial drawing power. It has come

Court Jails our Park Foes

ANGOR, June 10 (UPI). —The U.S. Court of Appeals today ruled four opposition politicians to prison terms ranging from 1 1/2 to two years on charges of violating a presidential decree forbidding anti-government activities in South Korea. Three-judge panel sentenced Chul, 50, adviser for the United Socialist party, to a two-term and party spokesman Young Shil, 51, to 1 1/2 years. Two other party members were given suspended sentences. They were charged with distributing to news media last year a photograph of the president of Park In Mok, 39, a United Socialist official was sentenced to a two-year term for making allegedly false statements. President Chung Hee and his government.

Tunney Defeats Hayden in Calif., Faces Hayakawa

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP). —Democratic Sen. John Tunney rolled to an unexpectedly easy victory this week over former anti-war activist Tom Hayden to win renomination for his post. Sen. Tunney is the son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney. Mr. Hayden is the husband of actress Jane Fonda.

Mr. Hayden stood trial in 1969-70 for an alleged conspiracy to disrupt the 1968 Democratic National Convention. He and others of the Chicago Seven were acquitted of conspiracy and won reversal on appeal of convictions of incitement to riot.

Sen. Tunney will run in the general election against former San Francisco State College president S.I. Hayakawa, who easily defeated three other Republicans to win his party's nomination.

Pentagon Official Disqualifies Self in Missile Choice

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —Pentagon research chief Malcolm Currie has withdrawn from any part in a decision on whether to produce the Condor missile, developed by a major contractor that entertained him, it was disclosed this week.

"The reason for my action stems from recent allegations—that my actions with respect to Condor have involved possible conflict of interest," Mr. Currie said in a memorandum.

"These allegations, although obviously absurd... nevertheless could be a source of needless embarrassment to the [Defense] Department."

Meanwhile, the Pentagon said that Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has rejected a demand by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., that Mr. Currie be suspended from his job.

Mr. Currie was given a public reprimand and fined by Mr. Rumsfeld three months ago for spending a weekend at a Bahamas resort maintained by Rockwell International Corp., developer of the Navy's air-to-surface Condor missile.

Australia to Send Gift of Six Koalas to U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —Six Australian koalas will be shipped to the United States soon, part of Australia's gift to the United States for its Bicentennial.

The bears, two males and four females, will be sent within two or three months to the San Diego zoo, to join the only existing colony of koalas outside Australia, Defense Minister James Killean said.

Under regulation drafted by the commission but not yet cleared by Congress, subsidies could not be paid to presidential candidates after the election was selected, although they could accept private contributions thereafter to settle primary campaign debts.

2d Satellite Links Maritime System

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 10 (UPI). —A Delta rocket boosted the Mariner-2 satellite into space last night, completing a worldwide maritime communications linkup.

The satellite will travel in an elliptical orbit until placed in position tomorrow 23,000 miles from earth over the mid-Pacific. Mariner-2 has been orbiting over the Atlantic since February. The satellite will link commercial ships beginning in July.

Nearly 400 U.S. Navy ships will use the satellite communications link. Merchant ships from any nation can lease terminals or buy the equipment. Telex messages and phone calls can also be relayed through the satellite.



Daniel Moynihan

Moynihan To Seek N.Y. Senate Seat

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP). —Daniel Moynihan, 49, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, announced today that he will seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat now held by Sen. James Buckley, R-Cons.-N.Y.

Mr. Moynihan said that he decided to make the race "at the urging of friends in the party and in the labor movement of New York State." The nominee will be chosen in a Democratic primary election Sept. 14.

Five other Democrats already are in the race. They are Rep. Bella Abzug, Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general; businessman Abraham Hirschfeld; Paul O'Dwyer, president of the New York City Council, and State Assemblyman Andrew Stein.

U.S. Unit Weighs Airlift Capability

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —The Defense Department's failure to reach its goal for airlifting cargo could impair U.S. ability to fight a war in Europe, the General Accounting Office said this week.

However, the GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, expressed doubt that the Pentagon's goal of being able to fly 180,000 tons of cargo to Europe in 30 days represents actual needs.

But if defense plans are dependent on such a capability, "the inability to provide the 180,000 tons of airlift could, in the extreme, adversely affect the outcome of any confrontation in Europe with Warsaw Pact forces," the report said.

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Subtle Prejudice Brought to Surface

Brazil Film Uncovers a Racial Miasma

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 10 (UPI)—An expected and quite different Brazilian movie opened here recently that deals with a subject most Brazilians would prefer to sweep under the rug: race relations.

The film is called "Compasão de Espíritos"—Portuguese for "Marking Time." It is about a black intellectual who seems to "have it made" in the white-oriented society around him but who never really escapes the subtle racial prejudice that pervades contemporary Brazilian life.

Brazil is a mixed-race nation that takes great pride in its apparent racial harmony. About 60 per cent of the country's 110 million persons are white, about 20 per cent are black, and the rest are somewhere between with varying degrees of native Indian blood, as well. Racial discrimination is strictly against the law. On the surface, Brazilians of all colors seem to get along with each other amazingly well.

Yet the fact is that blacks are at the bottom of the social and economic ladder in Brazil. "Marking Time" is the first film ever made here to take a serious, probing look at the frustrations and anxieties—and also the remarkable complacency—of this country's black population.

Poet and TV Personality
Jorge, the central character in the movie, played by black actor Zuzuang Bubul, is a successful advertising-agency executive who also excels as a poet, a lecturer and even as a TV talk-show personality.

Jorge deals authoritatively and well with whites, but he never shakes the feeling that the whites in his world do not really believe he should be where he is. When Jorge falls in love with Cristina, a white woman played by television actress Renée de Vielmond, he experiences the ugly reality of Brazilian racism, and the affair fails.

"The purpose of this movie is to bring the race-discrimination

problem in Brazil out into the open," says Antunes Filho, a veteran white theatrical director, who wrote, produced and directed the film. "This is one of the few Third World films—maybe the only one—to deal in sociological terms with nonwhite blacks."

Not Censored

It took Mr. Filho five years to get "Marking Time" distributed commercially, mainly because theater owners felt that the picture would "turn off" the public. Contrary to what some people might think, the tough federal censorship office that operates under Brazil's authoritarian military-run government had no objections to the film and cleared it without cuts. In fact, it was a government-affiliated film company, Subtráfego, that finally put "Marking Time" on the commercial circuit.

"Marking Time" received excellent reviews in Rio's major newspapers, but the box-office reaction has been just so-so.

Brazilian blacks are divided over whether or not "Marking Time" tells the race story here as it is. Several blacks who attended a special showing of the film at Rio's Modern Art Museum said in a debate afterward that they thought Mr. Filho had accurately portrayed the situa-

tion. Other blacks, however, accused the director of using the film to project white guilt feelings and anxiety about race.

"I'm not sure whether the race-discrimination problem in Brazil is based on color or on status and class," Mr. Filho responded. "I hope this film will provoke debate about that."

"Marking Time" portrays not only Brazilian whites' condescension toward blacks but also Brazilian blacks' own frequent conceptions of themselves as inferior.

In one scene, Jorge tries to take Cristina to a beach-front hotel, but the black desk clerk asks him to go away. "Because the owner doesn't like Negroes, and if I let you in here with a white girl, I'll lose my job," Jorge understands and leaves. Later in that scene, a group of whites viciously beats up the couple after discovering them lying on the sand, kissing and caressing each other.

Jorge is shown as a racial moderate who cools off young black friends who want to emulate militant U.S. black-power groups, but he also rejects his own family's views that blacks in Brazil who try to climb the ladder of success in the white world are only asking for trouble.

"What About Pelé?"
One of the most telling lines in "Marking Time" occurs when Jorge questions a white friend about race discrimination in Brazil, and the man says, "But what about Pelé?"

That reference to the world-famous, millionaire black Brazilian soccer star—who certainly is not typical of his fellow blacks at home—is a frequent defense given by Brazilian whites when the topic of race prejudice comes up. The Pelé line drew derisive laughs from the audience when I saw the film.

"Marking Time" has its faults. Some critics here thought it was "too preachy, too lecture-y." Others felt that some of the scenes were overly dramatic. But for regular viewers of Brazilian movies, "Marking Time" is a definite departure from the monotony of the low-level sex farces that seem to characterize the industry, such as "The Parties Robbery," "A Brassiere for Daddy," and "How Sweet Was Our Maid."

Kenyan Wild Animals

Killed 29 During '75

Nairobi, June 10 (Reuters).

Twenty-nine persons were killed by wild animals in Kenya's north-eastern desert province last year, 29 of them by lions, according to a report by divisional game warden published here yesterday.

Six were killed by elephants, two by crocodiles and one by a hyena, the report said.

Stamp Unifies Vietnam

Bangkok, June 10 (AP).

North and South Vietnam will issue a new postage stamp this month with a map depicting a unified country, Liberation Radio from Saigon said.



GREAT DANE IN THE MORNING—Motorist "walking" dog in New Haven, Conn.

Obituary

James A. Farley, Democratic Chief of 1930s

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).

James A. Farley, 58, a former U.S. postmaster general and a major figure in the Democratic party since the 1932 election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, died yesterday in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

A housekeeper found him inert when she entered his suite, and a physician pronounced him dead of a cardiac arrest. Mr. Farley, who lived alone, had been visited earlier in the day by his personal physician.

Master Political Organizer

As returns from the 1930 New York gubernatorial election filtered into the Manhattan headquarters of the State Democratic Committee, its new chairman issued this statement:

"I do not see how Mr. Roosevelt can escape becoming the next presidential nominee of his party, even if no one should raise a finger to bring it about."

The next day, when the tally showed that Roosevelt's plurality was 735,000 (compared with a prediction by Mr. Farley that it would be 350,000), the state chairman announced: "We have elected as governor the man who will be the next president of the United States."

That display of prescience—dismissed by many as boastful rhetoric—was typical of the master political organizer of the 1930s.

His foresight in those years was grounded in a patient accumulation of facts and remarkable acuity in interpreting them. At the same time he contributed to the realization of his forecasts by his dedicated diligence as a political worker, his attention to



James A. Farley

detail and his imperturbable geniality.

In 1930, Mr. Farley was hardly known outside his state, but in the next 10 years he was a figure of national importance—chairman of the Democratic National Committee, postmaster general, the man who effectively provided the New Deal's political muscle.

Jim to Thousands

Mr. Farley's style was to emphasize the personal: He was "Jim" to thousands of party workers, to whom he sent Christmas letters. He possessed a truly commendable memory for faces and names, a total recall that visibly impressed the man who was remembered.

In the campaign of 1932, Mr. Farley was aboard the Roosevelt campaign train when it stopped at a small Western town. "Hello, Jim," a man in the shadow of the depot called out. Mr. Farley could not see the man, but he glanced at the name of the railroad station and shouted: "How are you, Frank? Glad to see you!"

He explained later that several months earlier a man named Frank had written him a number of letters, and that he had remembered the name by associating it with the town.

Not a "boss" in the disparaging sense of the word, Mr. Farley ran the Democratic party with considerable sophistication and benignity. He put a high premium on party loyalty and was unorthodox in using patronage to cement that loyalty.

Attacked as "the master politician of all time," he conceded that he did all he could to fill every available job with a deserving Democrat, provided that the applicant was qualified.

For much of the 1930s, Mr. Farley worked in harmony with Roosevelt, whom he called "my boss" or "the boss." The two broke publicly on the third-term issue in 1940, although Mr. Farley's party loyalty was strong enough to lead him to back the President for re-election.

A Difference
Mr. Farley was a conservative—but not a reactionary Democrat, whereas Roosevelt was an innovator; one was a professional politician, the other a politician by acquired taste.

One of Mr. Farley's grievances, for example, was that in Roosevelt's second term, the President gathered about him a "small band of zealots who mocked at party loyalty and knew no devotion except to their leader."

Another complaint was based on the social difference between the two, one an Elk and an Eagle and the other a Harvard Club member.

With undisguised injured feelings, Mr. Farley recalled that he had never been invited to spend the night in the White House and had made only two cruises on the presidential yacht.

"Mrs. Roosevelt once said, 'Franklin finds it hard to relax with people who aren't his social equals,'" Mr. Farley related. "I took this remark to explain my being out of the infield."

After 1940, Mr. Farley's leverage in national affairs diminished. He resigned as New York state chairman in 1944 and gave most of his time to his business as head of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. He did not, however, lose his hankering for high elective office: As late as 1962 he considered seeking the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. It was a forlorn ambition, as forlorn as his hope to run on a presidential ticket in 1940 with his friend Cordell Hull.

Indeed, Mr. Farley closed out his political career as campaign chairman for Abraham Beame, the losing 1965 Democratic candidate for mayor of New York against John Lindsay, then a Republican.

From childhood, James Aloysius Farley had developed an aptitude for countless jobs.

He was born at Grassy Point in Rockland County, on the west bank of the Hudson River, the son of a brick manufacturer, James Farley, and his wife, Ellen.

At age 8, the son was a torch-bearer in a local parade for William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for president in 1896. When the boy was not quite 10 his father was killed by a horse, and his mother was left with a half-interest in a brick-cargo schooner, a small insurance policy and five sons, of which he was the second.

Young James sold newspapers and ran errands and later helped his mother when she bought a small grocery shop and saloon. Summers he worked as a machine boy in a brickyard for \$1 a day. Between times he played baseball and learned to walk.

His formal schooling ended with graduation from Stony Point High School in 1903, although he studied bookkeeping for nine months at the Packard Commercial School in New York.

He worked briefly for a paper company as a bookkeeper and then joined the Universal Gypsum Co. for which he worked 15 years as a bookkeeper, company correspondent and salesman.

In 1926 he formed his own company to deal in building supplies and three years later merged it with five other concerns to form the General Building Supply Corp., of which he was president until he became postmaster general in 1932.

Mr. Farley attained his highest elective public office in 1922—one term as a state assemblyman. He made the mistake of voting "yes" on Prohibition, however, and his political "dry" constituents rejected him in 1924.

State Boxing Chair
From 1925 to 1933 he was chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. In that office his most controversial ruling kept Jack Dempsey from fighting Gene Tunney in New York for the world's heavyweight championship. Mr. Farley held that Dempsey was obliged to meet Harry Wills before fighting Tunney. The result was that the Dempsey-Tunney bout, with its \$1-million gate, was staged in Philadelphia.

As postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1933, Mr. Farley had more than 100,000 Civil Service-exempt jobs to dispense.

He delayed awarding these for a couple of months while he prepared a card index to show how every member of Congress voted on each Roosevelt proposal. Anti-Roosevelt voters were notified until they needed their ways.

This earned the author much resentment, but Mr. Farley said: "While many criticize the spoils system, I have always felt that it is just as easy to find a good Democrat as a good Republican or vice versa, and that the party in power should reward its own."

Far from profiting from public office, Mr. Farley was in debt after his years in Washington. He received \$85,000 for his memoirs and that, with his business income, which mounted over the years, permitted him to live in comfort at the Waldorf Towers.

Many Memberships
Mr. Farley, a compulsive joiner, belonged to the Knights of Columbus, the Order of Red Men, the Elks, the Eagles, the Elphians, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Lions Club and scores of other organizations. He was widely honored, having received at least 35 decorations, crosses, gold medals and awards.

The number of his scrolls and lesser awards was uncounted.

In 1920, Mr. Farley married Elizabeth Finnegan, whom he called Bess. A retiring woman, she took little part in public life. She died in 1955. The couple had three children—Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, Mrs. Ann Hickley and James Jr.

Mr. Farley never regretted his political vocation. "Would I do it all over again?" he asked rhetorically. "The answer is yes—without a moment's hesitation or a single shade of doubt. Politics is the noblest of careers."

—By Alden Whitman.

Czech-Mauritian Ties

PRAGUE, June 10 (Reuters).

Czechoslovakia and the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level starting today. Official news agency announced here.

Threat Is Reassessed

European Experts Question Mass U.S. Flu-Shot Program

By Walter Sullivan

GENEVA, June 10 (UPI)—A number of European public health specialists are seriously questioning the wisdom of the plan to immunize almost the entire U.S. population with a new influenza vaccine.

They argue that any such program inevitably produces some adverse reactions, particularly in those under 16. While the percentage is small, when 200 million persons are involved the number of those adversely affected can become substantial.

The program, which is to cost \$135 million, can therefore be justified, they say, only if the risk of a serious outbreak is substantial. No European government has considered it sufficiently so to undertake mass vaccination, although Britain, France, the Soviet Union and probably others are stockpiling the vaccine.

The critics concede that initially the outbreak in January and February at Fort Dix, an Army base in New Jersey, looked alarming. When throat-swab specimens from seven flu victims at the base were examined by the Center for Disease Control of the U.S. Public Health Service in Atlanta, four were found to carry a swine-flu virus much like that thought to have caused the global epidemic or pandemic of 1918 that killed millions.

One Died
One of the four bearers of the virus at Fort Dix died. It is pointed out by the critics here, however, that despite a worldwide alert not one of the 96 influenza monitoring centers has reported a further appearance of this swine-flu virus.

Furthermore, there appears to have been no spread in the United States. Throat-swab tests indicate that about 500 persons in New Jersey showed influenza symptoms indicative of past infection with the virus or something like it. They had not necessarily become ill.

According to Dr. Charles Cockburn, director of the Communicable Disease Division of the World Health Organization here, some virus strains are "spreaders" that lead to an epidemic or even pandemic. Others are not.

"At the time," he said in a recent interview, the Fort Dix strain looked like a spreader. In his view, it no longer does so.

Season Has Begun

Dr. Cockburn, a noted British virologist, took pains not to criticize the U.S. plan. He pointed out, however, that winter is approaching in the Southern Hemisphere and the flu season has already begun there.

Yet, he said, the flu centers in Australia, New Zealand and Singapore have not seen it. Instead, people are still suffering from the Victorian strain, which continues to be the prevalent form of flu throughout the world.

It is possible, he said, that for the first time the flu strain has been detected far in advance and could strike late in 1977. Influenza vaccines tend to lose their effectiveness in less than a year and any mass vaccination program this year would be of little use a year hence.

Flu Conference

In April, influenza specialists from China, the Soviet Union, Chile and Japan as well as the United States and Europe assembled here to assess the news from Fort Dix.

"Each country currently producing vaccines," the conference

concluded diplomatically, should decide what course "is most appropriate for its resources and needs." The report added, however, that "such a decision may be based on information which will be obtained during the next few months via the surveillance network."

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Carter Closes In...

Former Gov. Jimmy Carter's triumph in the Ohio primary has brought the Democratic party's presidential nomination almost within his grasp. Barring some unexpected turn of fate, his long quest for the nomination is now virtually certain of being crowned with success.

Yet it remains true that he won the support of only 1,200 of the 3,000 delegates who will participate in the convention in Madison Square Garden next month. It is also true that the voter response on Tuesday was less than overwhelming, as in most of the recent primaries. While winning in Ohio, he was swamped by Gov. Brown in California. More significantly, he was defeated in New Jersey by a slate of delegates which, although nominally uncommitted, favored Gov. Brown or Sen. Humphrey.

Mr. Carter nonetheless seems the probable nominee because his opposition is so divided and so mutually antagonistic. It is difficult for the dovish Rep. Udall to make common cause with the hawkish Sen. Jackson. Gov. Wallace has abandoned his now hopeless candidacy and endorsed Mr. Carter. Sen. Church has a small bloc of delegates assembled from his recent primary victories in the Far West, but, wisely, he would rather join a Carter ticket as vice-president than

take a far-out gamble on benefiting from a stop-Carter coalition.

It is easy to conceive a scenario in which either Sen. Humphrey or Gov. Brown might have emerged as formidable a rival to Mr. Carter in the Democratic race as Ronald Reagan is to President Ford in the Republican. But Gov. Brown entered the primaries too late and Sen. Humphrey refused to enter them at all. If the former seems to many Democrats too new, the latter seems too familiar. Sen. Humphrey on Wednesday acknowledged that fact in a statement reaffirming his earlier decision not to seek the nomination.

Mayor Daley of Chicago had already decisively weakened the chances of a draft-Humphrey movement when he announced that he and the Illinois delegates under his control would back Mr. Carter. The Daley move signified that although many Democrats, particularly in the big cities of the East and the industrial Middle West, still regard Mr. Carter as something of a stranger, they are neither angry at him nor suspicious enough of him to resist his nomination if it seems inevitable.

For Mr. Carter, a political outsider, to have come so far and done so well without arousing the irreconcilable antagonism of any of the party's principal power centers is a measure of his skill as a political leader.

...Ford on Shaky Ground

President Ford did about as well as expected in the final round of primaries, but his best was inadequate to the task of crushing Ronald Reagan's challenge. Only an upset victory in California would have enabled the President to consider the nomination won. As it was, he not only lost California by a 3-to-2 margin but he also saw his own victory in Ohio shadowed by Mr. Reagan's strong showing in that state. Only in New Jersey, where Mr. Reagan avoided campaigning, did the President have an easy time of it. Mr. Ford ends the primary season ahead of his challenger in pledged delegates and needing fewer than 150 delegates for victory, but unfortunately for him, most of the remaining delegates are to be chosen in conventions in states where Mr. Reagan is generally more popular among regular Republicans. These include Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington. Only in Connecticut, Delaware and Minnesota is Mr. Ford distinctly the favorite—an amazingly weak position for an incumbent president to be in. The increasingly probable nomination of Mr. Carter by the Democrats also works to President Ford's disadvantage. Not only Reagan supporters but also many disinterested political obser-

vers believe that Mr. Reagan would give the former Georgia governor a much stiffer battle for the electoral votes of the South than would the President. He would also presumably be a stronger candidate in vote-rich California. If it is impossible at this point clearly to foresee the outcome of the Ford-Reagan struggle, it is evident that this contest incurs increasing risks of personal bitterness and ideological disappointment no matter how it is resolved. The President tried to use Mr. Reagan's ill-considered comments on U.S. intervention in Rhodesia to pin the label of reckless war-maker on his opponent. This enraged Mr. Reagan and his supporters because it reminded them of what they regarded as a similar smear campaign against Sen. Goldwater on foreign policy issues prior to the 1964 convention. Such charges leave wounds often difficult to heal. The two GOP candidates broke even in the 24 primaries that they contested, while the President in addition won other primaries such as Massachusetts and New Jersey, where Mr. Reagan made no effort. The problem that each of the two antagonists now faces is how to win the nomination without damaging the other so severely that the prize would prove worthless in winning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Good Work in Chile

Chile's military rulers must be having second thoughts about the wisdom of hosting the sixth General Assembly of the Organization of American States. Instead of providing the regime with the international respectability it so desperately desires, the OAS sessions thus far have focused heavily on flagrant violations of human rights in the Americas, particularly in Chile.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission, a persistent and courageous OAS body often harassed or snubbed by member governments, produced for the Santiago meeting a special report documenting widespread "arbitrary jailings, persecutions and torture" in Chile. It accused the military regime of perpetuating heavy-handed repression while issuing decrees promising protection of human rights to "tranquillize and confuse world opinion."

As a sign of its sensitivity on the matter, Chile issued a 162-page reply, defending its pervasive security measures, challenging the commission's charges and hinting that the report was part of an international Communist conspiracy to subvert Chile. But Secretary of State Kissinger in Santiago endorsed the report, proposed wider powers

and a larger budget for the commission and declared that human rights violations had "impaired our relationship with Chile and will continue to do so."

Mr. Kissinger's strong stand was as important as it was overdue. It was especially significant in Chile, where the regime claims it is a target for one-sided attacks, for the secretary to cite the Human Rights Commission's "independence, evenhandedness and constructive potential." In addition to its findings in Chile, the commission detailed alleged rights infractions in 16 American nations, including the United States, and, in a separate document, assailed Cuba for flagrant persecution of political prisoners.

The Santiago meetings have served to put an oppressive host government on the international grid, to focus attention on abuses of human rights throughout the Americas, and to give the United States the opportunity, effectively seized by Mr. Kissinger, to return to a traditional stance in defense of human dignity. It is also possible that they will give a new lease on life to the Inter-American system and a new mandate for useful work to its Human Rights Commission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

After the Primaries

Mr. Ford can still probably pull through; but he is a bloodied and diminished figure. Meanwhile the Democrats have Jimmy Carter. They may not like it much; they may—with some reason—be infinitely wary of an obscure, grinning Bible Belt; they may not even be very sure that he has the true capacity to survive a presidential campaign or, if he does, to be a suc-

cessful president. But they have him nonetheless because there is no option... He has shown himself to the people and triumphed. None of this is wholly convenient. Washington would have preferred an old ally. Other governments, like our own, watching from afar, would have found Hubert Humphrey more comforting because more predictable. Yet who are we (or Washington) to argue with America's voters?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 11, 1891

WASHINGTON—President McKinley, after a conference with his Cabinet, issued the following statement yesterday: "There still seems to be some talk of a third term regarding my person; I can only repeat what I have said in the past. My only ambition is to serve through my second term and then to retire to the duties of private citizen, along with my fellow Americans."

Fifty Years Ago

June 11, 1926

NEW YORK—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks plan to live in Los Angeles and Paris and to work all over the world, including Moscow. "Now that we are involved with United Artists, we must get into all phases of the movie business, not only starring in films, but in producing them also, and just as important, distributing them too, on a worldwide basis. It's all very exciting."



What's the Difference?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Public cynicism about politics is an old story in this country, but the feeling seems especially strong this year. Pollsters telephoning prospective voters in the primary states met this sort of reaction again and again: "Oh, don't ask me about politicians. They're all the same. I'm not voting."

Indifference will be a particular threat to Jimmy Carter as the nominee. There remains a good deal of doubt about him among traditional Democratic voters in the North, and they have to be motivated to go to the polls. Among liberals especially there is a sour mood; some say Carter is really a conservative at heart, no different from President Ford, and they would just as soon vote for the known quantity of Ford. Would a Carter presidency make a difference? We still have five months to go in this interminable election year, and they will be spent in good part drawing distinctions. But it is possible already to make up a sizable list of specifics that would be handled differently by Carter.

Vietnam Foes

Take an issue of peculiar symbolic import: amnesty for Vietnam draft resisters and deserters. It has no real significance, but it seems to me to matter a very great deal in terms of conscience and internal peace in this country.

Neither Gerald Ford nor Ronald Reagan could be expected to do anything for the thousands of young men who still face prosecution for Vietnam-era offenses. The Ford "clemency" program turned out to be a bitter joke; Ford has not even acted on any recommendations of his own board. Carter has said that, the week he took office, he would "pardon" all those who "defected" from service for reasons of conscience. I see no reason to doubt that he would.

On what could be described generally as issues of humane concern, a President Carter would be very different. At least one has to think so on the basis of his campaign statements and of his efforts as governor of Georgia to improve such things as mental health services and prison conditions.

It is extremely unlikely that Carter would take drastic administrative action to cut back food stamp benefits for the working poor, as the Ford administration has just done. There is next to no chance that he would veto a bill providing funds for needy children in day-care centers.

Sympathetic Ear

Similarly, those concerned for civil rights could expect a more sympathetic ear in the White House. Carter would not suggest that the Supreme Court should re-examine the case of Brown vs. Board of Education. He would not be ignorant of his Justice Department's legal position on racial questions.

In foreign affairs, too, the indications are that a Carter administration would be more concerned with human rights. In the main foreign policy speech of his primary campaign, Carter emphasized that subject. He condemned "policies that strengthen dictators." He scorned Secretary of State Kissinger for praising the Brazilian military government's respect for "human dignities."

Chile is a litmus test of attitudes. President Ford has explicitly refused to criticize U.S. intervention in Chile's democratic processes. Kissinger, evidently feeling the weight of criticism,

now notes the brutality of the regime he has so crucially aided. Carter has criticized the U.S. role in Chile and said, "It is un-American to interfere in the free political processes of another nation."

The likely choice of a secretary of state is a highly significant standard of comparison at this point. A good bet in either a Ford or Reagan administration would be John Connally, who in his foreign operations as secretary of the Treasury was known for suddenness, secrecy and crude disregard of allies.

Defense Posture

The most likely possibilities in a Carter administration are George Ball and Cyrus Vance. Both have emphasized the need to be steady, to choose long-term goals, to eschew sudden opportunism, to respect allies. It is unlikely that either would be sucked into an Angola, for example, or would feel it necessary to prove his manhood in a Mayaguez affair.

On defense, Carter would certainly not be a radical reformer. He spent years as a naval of-

ficer, and he is as devoted as defense spending. On the other hand, he has said he is against the biggest proposed new weapons system, a main target of military budget criticism, the B-1 bomber. And he is more likely to appoint a reformist secretary of defense.

There are innumerable other specific differences that have already surfaced. Even Carter's critics, for example, generally credit him with a deep commitment to environmental protection. He would not be likely to veto a strip-mining bill—or to leap aboard a mine, as Ford did recently in the search for votes, and denounce a judge's decision to enforce the law against the wanton slaughter of porpoises.

Of course, such an explanation of particular differences does not touch the deeper instincts that may move voters. Jimmy Carter still has to satisfy doubts about his philosophy and person—has to convince some natural Democratic voters that he can be trusted. But it is not really possible to say, in logic, that there is no difference between him and Ronald Reagan or Gerald Ford.

Carter's Soft Victory

By Joseph Kraft

CLEVELAND—Jimmy Carter tied up the Democratic presidential nomination by his big victory here in Ohio. In the process he showed all the skills and appeal that have served him so well throughout the primaries.

At the same time, he lost in California and New Jersey. So in the process he also exhibited anew the weaknesses which, unless corrected, are apt to make him vulnerable to President Ford in the election this fall.

Carter's skills are by now well known. He is above all a tireless campaigner. He was the only candidate with the stamina to visit California, New Jersey and Ohio in the last days before the primary.

No Division Issues

He steers clear of divisive issues, emphasizing instead religious and patriotic themes which have a universal appeal. In this state he ran very strongly down the farm (winning by better than 5 to 1 in rural Scioto County over any other competitor, for example), fairly well in the smaller cities (winning Franklin County, or Columbus, by nearly 2 to 1) and not too badly in the highly urban areas (40 per cent in Cuyahoga County, embracing Cleveland, as against a total of 43 per cent for Rep. Morris Udall and Sen. Frank Chabot combined).

Finally, through a combination of strategic flair and acute polling, he has always been up for the "must" primary. He would have sunk from sight if he had not won in New Hampshire. Similarly if he had not beaten George Wallace in Florida and Henry Jackson in Pennsylvania.

Ohio, a large representative state, was his "must" primary of the three held on Tuesday. His big victory here brings his delegate count to nearly 1,200 out of the 1,600 necessary for nomination, and sets the stage for a mass cave-in.

The boss of bosses—Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago—pointed the way with the comment

that "if Carter wins in Ohio... he will be the candidate." Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Henry Jackson have already taken the cue. Sen. Church, who seems actively to be seeking the vice-presidency, is getting ready.

Finally there is a large bloc of uncommitted delegates in New York and Pennsylvania who are equally apt to jump to Carter. So despite the continued opposition of Gov. Jerry Brown of California, who has shown extraordinary pulling power in his home state and in other primaries, a Carter nomination on the first ballot in New York seems certain.

Yet even as he was nailing down the nomination Gov. Carter revealed all the weaknesses that have dogged him throughout his brilliant campaign. The fact is that except for Ohio—a state without any important liberal base—Carter has done poorly in the big states of the industrial North.

He lost badly in California, the biggest state in the union, with only one-third of the votes given to Gov. Brown. He had previously run fourth in the second-biggest state, New York.

Needs Help

He ran second to favorite-son Adlai Stevenson in the third-largest state, Illinois. Though he won the fourth-largest state, Pennsylvania, he took less than 40 per cent of the vote. His victory in Michigan was by a tiny fraction. He lost the delegate fight in New Jersey to an uncommitted slate, and ran fourth in Massachusetts.

What all this says is that Mr. Carter is going to have to have help if he is to win the big industrial states in the November election. The help will have to come from precisely the group Mr. Carter has been running against in the primaries.

Setback for U.S. Frustrations at ILO

By A. H. Reagin

GENEVA—The United States, which has made restoration of respect for "the people" a mainstay of its campaign to banish politics from the international Labor Organization, is learning once again that reliance on the elastic rules of any United Nations agency can open up a bottomless pit of new frustrations.

That lesson emerged especially from the reversal and setback of the initial victory of the U.S. delegation and won on hearing the Palestine Liberation Organization from the ILO's 130-nation World Employment Conference, now meeting here. Under the constitution and standing orders of the labor group, its governing body had supposedly settled the issue irrevocably a week ago by voting to exclude the PLO.

But after interminable wrangles, in which ILO parliamentarians were called on for dozens of constitutional interpretations, the Palestinians were in fact out and the U.S. victory had slipped away on a flood tide of legalisms. The same parliamentarians, who had originally declared that the first vote was not subject to either review or appeal, had no difficulty in deciding that "new elements" in the situation justified bending the rules to authorize a new ballot. This time the Palestinians came away with a 24-to-23 victory, as against a 24-to-23 defeat the first time around.

Request

The "new elements" involved two letters. One was from the League of Arab States formally requesting that the full conference make the decision on whether to admit the Palestinians as observers, a status they got last year in all regular meetings of the ILO. The other was a demand by the Organization of African Unity that all other liberation movements ride in with the PLO.

No one seriously pretended that either letter added any new dimension to the question. "The only new elements were that the same people who had been doing all the shouting in the first place were now shouting louder," commented a U.S. official.

The decisive factor in the turnaround was fear that the Arabs, backed by their allies in the Third World and the Soviet bloc, would boycott or otherwise disrupt the employment conference. In the end that fear proved more potent than concern among ILO leaders that a reversal might make the United States pull out immediately, rather than wait until November of next year, the deadline set by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for evidence that the organization has "depoliticized" its activities.

Up to Challenge

The test for the ILO secretariat was how to engineer a second vote on a basis that would not too flagrantly affront the Americans in their insistence on a return to "due process." The organization's parliamentarians were equal to the challenge.

As a sop to the United States

and those who had voted in it in excluding the PLO, the ILO officers came up with a compromise under which issue went back to the governing body, instead of going to a conference. That escape provided some solace to Americans on two counts: sure to win by a vast, impressive margin if all it gates were allowed to vote other than that floor as advance the governing body grade the executive group, and establish the "absolute majority" of the full conference.

The United States, an other industrialized nation of which voted with it, the Palestinians, have made a deal with the governing body, the other 128 nations, for the 13 remaining votes. By contrast, in the conference, countries that only 13 per cent of the II get command a majority floor vote. The United States alone pays a quarter of 1 per cent, to which contribute according to cross product.

Doomed to Lo

With the end of the II, the PLO—one the United States was doomed to a U.S. government, simple labor representatives by moderates in the African and Latin American del will join in an attempt press explosive outside it thus permit the center concentrate on the only less explosive arguments in trying to harmonize of the rich and poor as creation of jobs and re-creation of income.

But a condemnation, introduced by Communists from the Soviet Union, Europe, France and Cuba, regard of a general and that all groups and the agenda clear of such, has already caused the U.S. or delegates to call for a of the resolutions committee. Americans are also come walk out of the hall, the Palestinians address, Geneva. It will on W side was reflected in a Mexican attempt last we upset the standing one way that would make a get any controversial on the floor without rel a screening panel.

All these crosscurrents made the Americans by via conversations looks possibility of speeding a rupture and building a ri organization in conjunct the Common Market, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Japan, and Australia. The veil be an admission of a mission for Economic Development, already deeply involved ters of employment is similar to those that or ILO. The idea of swif- glance has strong par both the American wo employer delegations be

Downhill Slo

"Whether we go or ILO is on a downhill slope United States under OECD is already heavily in north-south dialogue has more authority in their conflicts than the It is a good place for us. The advantage of a the OECD is that it make a private protons Western democracies the polarized ILO. It could industrial nations, the tions the United States to group around it in to and use of the II, is a long way for anti-propaganda. The disad- a flight to the OECD, would leave the develop- tures talking in these labor matters, except I tent that they come with the Third World, the Group of 77, whose me- tions now number 118.

Whether the OECD's house room to its better confederal, and no con- cementation for the come from the govern of the U.S. delegation, emergence of a possible go representing the stric- dication thus far of group's determination loose. So far, however, all playing, and most Americans expect that still be here when the drop in two weeks.

"We don't expect mir- night" is the official U.

But Warns of Inflation

EC Unit Raises Target For Growth to 4.5%

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP-DJ).—The general economic recovery of the European Economic Community since the summer of 1975, has been consolidated, and justifies predicting a 4.5-per-cent growth in gross national product against a decline of 1.5 per cent in 1975, the EEC unit said today.

The unit, which is headed by Willem Hofkamp, the commission's economic director, said in a report that the economic recovery will continue this year into 1977.

The report marked the second time the commission has raised its forecast for a higher rate of growth. Last September, it had predicted a 3.5-per-cent rate of growth for 1976, and it spoke of a near 4-per-cent rate for 1977.

Hofkamp emphasized that the current upturn is led by stronger consumer demand, and that a reversal in the movement of stocks and by expansionary programs decided by individual member states.

He conceded that capital investments are still not what they should be, and said more is needed to push investments in capital goods.

Inflation in Fear in CD Talks

By Jack Aboaf

June 10 (AP-DJ).—Inflation is a serious concern over the possibility of a new and deeper recession. The current economic situation is not properly controlled, and the medium-term horizon is bleak.

The Policy Committee of the Commission for Economic and Social Development in the Commission is expected to discuss how far the current harmonization in terms of inflation could be a "realistic" target for 1980, bearing in mind the inflation would be "and to what extent employment should be adjusted."

The committee's report, which is expected to be adopted by the Council of Ministers, will be a serious problem, and the committee's report will be a serious problem, and the committee's report will be a serious problem.

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MERGING—The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are discussing a merger, NAM president Douglas Kenna, left, and Chamber president Richard Leshner announce. Two largest U.S. business organizations, total membership 73,000, aim to join by early 1977 to get more clout in Washington.

China Strengthens Position as Oil Exporter

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—China has announced the opening of a large new oil terminal in the Manchurian port of Dairen, further strengthening its position as a petroleum exporter to Far Eastern and other Asian markets.

The Dairen oil terminal is the second major export outlet for Chinese oil to have been started in a little more than a year. Last year, Peking announced the start of tanker shipments from the oil port of Chinwangtao, northwest of Dairen.

The completion of the new port, accommodating oil tankers of up to 100,000 tons, was reported last month in a Chinese broadcast monitored by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service of the U.S. government.

Another broadcast showed that the Chinese are stepping up their program of exploration for offshore oil deposits on the continental shelf of the Yellow Sea. China's first offshore drilling vessel, launched in 1974, reportedly gathered "valuable information" from a prospecting well drilled last year.

The completion of the Dairen oil terminal and the intensified effort to develop offshore deposits are the latest developments in China's rivalry with the Soviet Union for oil markets in the Pacific basin, notably in Japan.

Geography favors China, whose principal oil fields, including the Taichang field in Manchuria and the Tiyang and Shengli fields on the Yellow Sea coast, are better located in relation to Far East markets than the Soviet Union's vast Siberian oil-producing region.

China now produces only about one-sixth as much oil as the Soviet Union, but it has been rapidly stepping up its exports, mostly to Japan. Last year, China may have exported as much as 300,000 barrels a day, about half of it to Japan.

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U.S. Outlook Is Called Unchanged

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—President Ford's top economic adviser said today that a mid-year review has prompted the administration to maintain its original forecast for 1976, including that of continued high unemployment, despite the nation's "sustained and durable" recovery from recession.

Chairman Alan Greenspan of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said that the nation should not expect the large gains in economic output of the last nine months to continue at such a high level.

And despite substantial improvements in recent weeks, he said the administration still believes the jobless rate may be 7 per cent or more at the end of the year.

"As of mid-year... there did not appear to be compelling reasons to make major changes in the overall outlook for 1976," Mr. Greenspan told the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

However, Mr. Greenspan said the rate of inflation probably would be slightly better than the 5.9-per-cent increase forecast by the council last January.

And the increase in the gross national product would probably be somewhat greater than the council's earlier forecast of a 6.3-per-cent gain, he said.

Although he did not mention specific forecasts for the year, he said the underlying rate of inflation has probably been reduced to a range of 5 to 6 per cent.

Mr. Greenspan said the gains in employment and the drop in unemployment, from the recession's high of 8.9 per cent to 7.3 per cent last month, have been dramatic. Even so, he offered no change in the earlier official forecast of a jobless rate of 7 per cent to 7.5 per cent at the end of 1976.

While the economy may not match the gains of the past nine months, when overall economic output increased at an annual rate of 8.4 per cent, Mr. Greenspan said, most evidence points to a sustained and durable recovery in the year ahead.

Consequently, although the pace of the recovery should be expected to subside a bit, there is no evidence that it will fade in the immediate or foreseeable future," he told the committee.

He said the low rate of inflation, averaging about 3.5 per cent during the past four months, probably cannot be sustained because food prices should begin increasing slightly again after declining during the first part of this year.

He said the nation needs to exercise restraint in its money and spending policies in order to keep the economic recovery from igniting inflation again.

"Unless we can accomplish this, we cannot safely count on a continued deceleration in inflation. Indeed we cannot even count on being able to avoid another serious future recession," he added.

University Forecasts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 10 (AP-DJ).—A University of Michigan forecast predicts the nation's gross national product will increase by 6.7 per cent this year, but decline next year by 3.7 per cent.

In a revision of a forecast made last December, economists Saul Eyskens and Harold Shapiro said they now foresee greater GNP growth and less inflation and unemployment.

They said this year's GNP growth would be spurred by a 20-per-cent increase in real auto sales and a 29-per-cent increase in home construction.

Next year, however, they expect a progressive slowdown in GNP growth, beginning about mid-year. They said it would at first be braked by a decline in home construction and capital investment caused by tightened credit, and later by a fall in auto sales following a record 1977 model year.

The economists said they expect inflation to accelerate to 6.3 per cent in the second half of this year for an overall 5.4-per-cent figure for 1976.

Unemployment should average 7.5 per cent this year, bottoming at 6.8 per cent by mid-1977 before rising again to 7 per cent by the end of 1977, they said.

In their earlier forecast, the economists predicted inflation and GNP would be up 5.9 per cent this year and unemployment would average 7.9 per cent.

Wall St. Prices Show Gains

On Fed Money Report Hopes

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—Prices closed generally higher on the New York Stock Exchange, today, with trading slow as investors awaited the Federal Reserve money-supply report after the closing.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.20 points to 984.88. About 910 issues gained, compared with about 450 declining.

Volume totaled 16.1 million shares, compared with 14.56 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed some buying interest to the new cease-fire in Lebanon and a favorable assessment of the economic outlook by White House adviser Alan Greenspan.

There was also hope that the money-supply figures would show no change or a decline. A broad expansion of the supply earlier brought on tighter Fed credit policy, although the expansion stopped in the two previous reporting weeks.

After the close, the Fed reported that for the most recent week the basic money supply was up by \$1 billion.

Lockheed Aircraft gained 5/8 to 10 1/2. The aerospace manufacturer said it reached an "understanding" with its lending banks on a financial package.

Cornmeal picked up 1/8 to 21 7/8. It declared a 10-per-cent stock dividend and raised the quarterly payout.

Other firm spots included IBM ahead 2 at 255 1/8, Digital Equipment 1 7/8 to 158, J.R. McDermott 1 1/4 to 51 1/2, Getty Oil 6

to 173, and Motorola 2 5/8 to 57 1/4.

Union Pacific rose 1 1/4 to 58 1/8. It said it received a contract from Toyota Motor Co. to transport 60,000 autos per year from Portland, Oregon, to Midwestern points.

Also higher were Eastman Kodak up 1 1/8 to 97 3/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 5/8 to 106 1/4, Exxon 1 5/8 to 102 1/4, Superior Oil 5 to 172, Texas Instruments 2 1/4 to 116 1/2, and Cone Mills 2 1/2 to 43 1/4.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping losses, 404 to 81. Turnover approximated 59,448 contracts, up from 50,188 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.32 to 101.75.

Soybeans closed with a limit gain of 20 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade. It marked the second limit close of the week and five straight days of advancing prices. The gain in that period totaled 75 cents.

Stock Tables Unavailable

The NYT regrets that because of transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

Berry Wiggins: Continuing growth through serving the oil industry

Mr. Paul Bristol, Chairman of Berry Wiggins & Co. Limited, states in the Company's Annual Report:

"During 1975 the Company progressed very satisfactorily. Its financial base was strengthened and secured by the Rights Issue and by financing all the outstanding KCA drilling equipment. The record result was 47 per cent higher than last year, an increase from £1,250,000 to £1,857,000 in profits before tax.

The major contributor to earnings during 1975 was KCA, and it is because of its reorganisation and the efficiency of the operational staff that it has been able to show the considerable growth in earnings and activities since our take over two years ago. KCA, however, has only been able to build up its earnings because of its acquisition by Berry Wiggins. This provided KCA with the necessary size to enable the Group to finance the £30 million worth of equipment needed for the development of its contracts in Algeria and the North Sea.

Berry Wiggins has advanced, through the last three years, to a position of stability where its major activities in drilling, through KCA Drilling, and in drilling fluids (asud), through its 51 per cent ownership of Oil Base Ltd., and Oil Base Germany, have continued to expand.

It is the intention of the Board that the major growth in the Group should be as a drilling contracting and mud servicing company to the oil industry. The base of the Company is now sound and we can expect to grow largely in drilling and drilling muds with less emphasis in exploration, bituminous products and refining, although these divisions remain important parts of the Group.

Berry Wiggins' growth will continue. Inside the divisions of the Company there is plenty of room for the growth of our drilling and mud divisions on a geographically diverse basis.

As we are well into 1976, I would like to report that the major divisions progress satisfactorily."

1975 1974

Turnover £000s £000s

11,756 19,907

Trading Profit 1,883 914

Profit before Taxation 1,857 1,260

Total funds invested 22,449 18,035

Trading profit per cent of turnover 16.0% 4.6%

Profit before taxation per cent of total funds invested 8.3% 7.0%

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*Bicentennial Cuvée by Hennessy:
from an old house to a young country.*



This special American Bicentennial Cointreau was produced in Cognac, France, in a limited quantity only. Each bottle has been numbered and is sold exclusively within the United States of America.

These bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

4th JUNE 1976



Massey-Ferguson Nederland N.V.

U.S. \$75,000,000

9½% Guaranteed Bonds due 1991

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principle and interest by

Massey-Ferguson Limited

The Underwriters of this issue included:

Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Chase Manhattan Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Alhadi Bank of Kuwait (KSC)
 Algemeene Bank Nederland NV
 A. E. Ames & Co Limited
 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV
 Anderssens Bank AS
 Arab Financial Consultants Company SAK
 Arab Finance Corp.
 Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Inc.
 Julius Baer International Limited
 Banca Commerciale Italiana
 Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
 Banca del Gottardo
 Banca della Svizzera Italiana
 Bank of America International Limited
 Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungereber
 (Overseas) Ltd
 Bank Heusser & Cie Limited
 Bank Leu International Ltd
 Bank in Liechtenstein
 Bank Mees & Hope NV
 Banque Arabe et Internationale
 d'Investissement (B.A.I.)
 Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA
 Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
 Banque Française des Dépôts et de Titres
 Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA
 Banque Industrielle de Chine et de Suez
 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA
 Banque Louis-Dreyfus
 Banque Nationale de Paris
 Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger,
 Mallet
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
 (Suisse) SA
 Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg
 Banque Privée SA
 Banque Scandinave en Suisse
 Banque de l'Union Européenne
 Barclays Bank International Limited
 Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
 Bayerische Hypothek- und
 Wechsel-Bank
 Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
 Bayerische Vereinsbank
 Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
 Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
 International Limited
 Breisach Pinschoff Schoeller
 Bankkommanditgesellschaft

Caixa Central de Bancos Populares
 Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
 Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
 Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
 Clariden Bank
 Crédit Commercial de France
 Crédit Industriel et Commercial
 Creditanstalt-Bankverein
 Credito Italiano
 Crédit Lyonnais
 Crédit du Nord
 Daiwa Europe NV
 Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
 Den Norske Creditbank
 Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
 Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
 Dominion Securities Corporation
 Harris & Partners Limited
 Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
 Eurocapital
 European Banking Co Ltd
 First Boston (Europe) Limited
 Robert Fleming & Co., Limited
 Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
 Girozentrale und Bank der
 Österreichischen Sparkassen AG
 Goldman Sachs International Corp.
 Groupement des Banquiers Privés
 Genevois
 Guyerzeller Zumort Bank AG
 Hambros Bank Ltd
 Handelsbank NW (Overseas) Ltd
 Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale
 Hill Samuel & Co Limited
 IBJ International Limited
 Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
 Kipper, Peabody International Limited
 Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
 Kleinwort, Benson Limited
 Kreditbank NV
 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
 Kuwait Foreign Trading & Contracting
 Kuwait International Investment
 Company s.a.k.
 Kuwait Investment Company SAK
 La Roche & Cie
 Lazard Brothers & Co Ltd
 Lazard Frères & Cie
 Lazard Frères & Co

Ichternsteinsche Landesbank
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
London Multinational Bank
 (Underwriters) Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co Ltd
Merrill Lynch International & Co
Norgan Grenfell & Co Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Niederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV
Nederlandsche Credietbank NV
Neue Bank
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe NV
Norddeutsche Landesbank
 Girozentrale
Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich
Orión Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank AG
Pferson, Heldring & Pferson NV
Privatbank & Verwaltungsgesellschaft
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Rabomerica International Bank NV
Rahn & Bodmer
Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International
 Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co Limited
A. Sarasin & Cie
J. Henry Schroder Bank AG
J. Henry Schroder Bank & Co. Limited
Schweizerische Depo- und
 Kreditbank
Strauss, Tumbull & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co Inc.
Société Générale de Banque SA
Swenska Handelsbanken
United Overseas Bank SA
Vereins- und Westbank AG
Verband Schweizerischer
 Kantonalbanken
J. Vontobel & Co
S. G. Warburg & Co Ltd
Wegelin & Co
Westdeutsche Landesbank
 Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 9, 1976

High Low Last Change		Toro Stock	
19700 Abby Glen	55 1/2 54 54 1/4 +	Closing Prices, High 1970	
6397 Abco	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	High	Low Last Change
19700 Andrews	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	54 1/2	54 1/2 +
4477 Asplen E	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	58	58 +
2072 Alfa Gas A	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
19700 Alfa Gas B	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	58	58 +
125 Alfa Cent	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	58	58 +
251 Alliance B	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	58	58 +
19700 Alfa Gas C	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco A	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco B	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco C	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco D	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco E	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco F	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco G	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco H	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco I	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco J	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco K	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco L	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco M	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco N	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco O	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco P	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco Q	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco R	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco S	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco T	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco U	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco V	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco W	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco X	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco Y	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco Z	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AA	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AB	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AC	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AD	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AE	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AF	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AG	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AH	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AI	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AJ	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AK	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AL	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AM	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AN	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AO	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AP	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AQ	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AR	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AS	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AT	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AU	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AV	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AW	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AX	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AY	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco AZ	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco BA	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	58 +
14790 Alco BB	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 +	58	

Montreal Stock

140 Algoma	\$281.4	281.4	281.4
519 Asbestos	\$30	30	30 + 1/2
2563 Basic Mont	\$15.4	15	15
400 Basic Res.	\$10	10	10
242 Can Cement	\$91.2	91.2	91.2 + 1/2
4206 Cdn Indust	\$24	24	24 + 3/4
100 Cdn Balb	\$35	35	35
1608 Dorn Bridge	\$35.5	35.5	35.5
2000 FNCL Col	\$220	220	220
822 Gaz Mairo	\$64.4	64.4	64.4
100 Molson A	\$177.4	177.4	177.4
646 Price Co	\$154.4	154.4	154.4
1750 Royal Can	\$28.4	28.4	28.4
Total sales \$14,780 shares.			

Lockheed in 1 With Banks o Terms of Loa

BURBANK, Calif., (Reuters).—Lockheed Corp. said today it reaches "understanding" with its lending banks on a financial package designed to provide a base for the company's long-term stability and growth.

Lockheed said the firm will amend its 1971 agreement covering \$400 million-guaranteed bank bonds and a government guaranty up to \$250 million in bank loans.

A key element of the amendment is conversion of \$50 million of non-guaranteed loans into preferred stock.

The company said it expects to receive bids from banks, Bankers Trust Co. of America, feel the amendment is "tangible evidence of the banks' continuing confidence in Lockheed's future."

Besides the \$50-million conversion into preferred stock, the remaining \$350 million in the form of 90-day notes, will be replaced term loan extending in-

Colombia's Flowering Tree Blooms Also for Rural Life

BOGOTA, June 10 (Reuters). — Carnations and chrysanthemums by the million from fertile soil around the Colombian capital are finding their way to homes throughout Europe and the United States.

Five nights a week a charter plane loaded with 12 tons of flowers—about 450,000 blooms with a wholesale value around \$36,000—leaves El Dorado Airport here for Miami.

Up to half the cargo space in flights to Europe is also taken by the fragile and colorful merchandise, which means big money for Colombian growers and higher standards of living for a large number of impoverished rural workers here.

In 1968, Colombian flower exports were worth \$10,000. By 1974 the value had risen to almost \$16 million, according to the central bank. The estimate this year is \$25 million.

The major export crops of coffee and sugar apart, flowers are now Colombia's sixth largest foreign exchange earner. The operations center for this "battle of the flowers" is the 15th story office suite of Ascoflores, the Colombian Association of Flower Exporters.

Advanced Technology
Camilo Soto de Santamaría, the group's manager, says Colombia's success is based on advanced soil technology and growing methods, with increasingly skilled workers exploiting the natural advantages of the savanna, a dried-up lake bed west of Bogotá, 8,000 feet high on an Andean plateau.

Mr. Santamaría rejects the charge by some U.S. growers that Colombia's horticultural industry thrives on slave labor.

Wages are low by standards of the developed world—around \$2 a day, plus various social benefits. But the 19,000 nursery workers are all unionized and their pay is the highest in the Colombian agricultural sector.

Furthermore, growers say, development of the industry is helping to stem the flight of impoverished peasants into Bogota by giving them work they can

GM May Increase Car Prices by 6%

DETROIT, June 11 — General Motors Corp., the U.S. auto. indus. hint of new-model price has told dealers that its 1977 cars and truck crease an average 5 over comparably equi-models.

That translates roughly a \$350 increase in the average car, including also means an increase to \$2,000 in the price depending on its size.

Eurodollar Borrow

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Liabilities of U.S. banks to foreign branches, million to \$2,413 billion week ended June 2, at Reserve Board said. The decline of \$120 million in dollar borrowings from week a year ago.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP). Closing Prices June 10, 1976 51

[illegible]

Flash... Paris Bourse

JUNE 10, 1976

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE June 30	TUES.-WED HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 330.30	360	367 - 365	4	4.2	40.73 - 42.83 - 39.14C	9,549	'75 net dividend of Fr. 5 set to be proposed June
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	376 - 369	370.80	370.50 - 370	28	4.1	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.57	3,384	'75 turnover insur. cos. F. (+14.12%). Expenses rose
BSN GERVAIS DAN.	Glass, food	726 - 683	648	654 - 693	30	3.2	87 - 106 - 28.59C	2,332	Same net dividend of Fr share maintained since 1971.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 172	178.10	179 - 178.50	11	5.6	9.50 - 9.39 - 16.56	1,866	Subsidiary UTA net '75 6¢ (first paid since 1971).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	162 - 139	131.10	132.20 - 132	12	5.6	8.66 - 9.74 - 11.16	1,672	Fiscal '75 consolidated net 41.20 MF vs. 33.50 MF in '74
Cie. Gie. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 358	319.40	320 - 317.50	12	6.4	25.28 - 27.70 - 37.40	5,044	CIT-Alcatel net earlier '75 62.5 MF vs. 50.74 MF in '74
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	141.50 - 105	105.30	106 - 105.50	10	6.7	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.26	4,406	Joint Calre offshore bank Nat'l Bank capitalized 50
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	112.50	114.20 - 113.50	17	5.3	9 - 6.63 - 4.77	4,598	From Mar. '75 to Mar. '76 customer deposits increased
CREDIT du NORD	Bank	95 - 80.50	81.80	81.80 - 80.50	15	4.9	4.85 - 6.72 - 5.54C	4,800	Net dividends: Fr. 6.50 in '70 (extra ac. of R)
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	107 - 132	148	148.80 - 146.20	8	5.8	9.22 - 15.96 - 26.13C	2,947	Proposed '75 net dividend vs. Fr. 7.80 for '74.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	309 - 165	168	168 - 184.90	—	2.3	(non significant)	2,170	'75 consolidated net profit per share.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 367.50	437	440.20 - 438.50	19	3.7	24.57 - 27.15 - 23.02C	1,495	'75 net profit = Fr. 34 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153.50 - 118	128.20	128.50 - 129.90	3	8.1	17.05 - 41.46 - 64.21C	13,889	'75 consolidated net op. MFs. cash flow = 2.77
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	102 - 97	99	178.80 - 77	7	3.8	(non significant) - 26.24C	2,930	5.6% Gen. Altiminaire sh MFs. paid after tax-survey
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 76.16	115	115.40 - 76.6	6	2.6	10.32 - 7.59 - 17.97C	7,844	Despite difficult '75: Pent products profitable results
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 580	629	533 - 539	176	1.4	22.69 - 31.77 - —	3,157	1st quarter '76 consolidated 255.6 MF (-12.8% vs. 1st
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (Nat.)	86.50 - 74	86.30	86.20 - 85.50	73	5.8	4.32 - 11.74 - 6.32	2,825	F 6.08 net dividend gross meeting (+28%) vs. '74.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM	Chem. min.	719 - 104	105.10	106.50 - 105	4	8.9	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50C	25,792	STEC subsidiary to set plant plants (Mg) and
PEUGEOT	Holding	489.80 - 296	291.10	298 - 297.10	8	3.1	68.28 - 71.04 - 36.34C	4,608	Share exchange merger (Peugeot SA, for 5 Citro
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 85.40	92.10	93.20 - 92	66	11.4	13.62 - 18.84 - —	1,490	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. vs. Fr. 19.94/24.60C
REDOUTE	Mail order	732 - 628	672	677 - 677	19	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 25.87C	992	Feb. '75-Feb. '76 consolidated up 3% vs. 1974 -15 vs
ROBECO	Investm. Corp.	302.80 - 310	330.10	340.70 - 340.50	—	3.8	(not relevant)	26,572	As of Mar. 1, '76, net assets: Invest. - 36% USA - 27% E
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip	1980 - 1759	1809	1830 - 1805	25	1.2	81.73 - 64.64 - 74.75	—	'75-'76 pre-tax consolidated 265.20 MF vs. 229.87 MF
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	284.08 - 234	234	242 - 234	4	4.4	49.14 - 80.76 - 66	8,419	'75 net earnings: 167.9 F Proposal of 36 Fr. net 6¢

YORK, June 10. — Cash primary markets as reported in New York:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Gold Markets

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Gold, Silver, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes various interest rates.

European Markets

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes various European market data.

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes various market summaries.

Standard & Poor's

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Standard & Poor's index data.

NYSE Index

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes NYSE index data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes odd-lot trading data.

American Most Active

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes American most active data.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Thursday's new highs and lows.

European Commercial Properties Directory

Table with 4 columns: Location of Property, Agent or Developer, Local Telephone, Price per sq. unit. Includes various European properties.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes various currency rates.

London Commodity Prices

June 10, 1976

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes London commodity prices.

London Metals Market

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes London metals market data.

Fed Official Resigns To Join Morgan Stanley

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuters) — The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said today that Richard Debs is resigning as first vice-president and chief administrative officer, effective June 30, to join Morgan Stanley & Co.

Italy Prime Rate Raised

ROME, June 10 (AP) — Italy raised the prime rate, or the interest rate banks draw from their best customers, from 18 to 19.5 per cent. The decision was taken by the executive committee of Anasbanca, an organization of leading banks.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Table with 2 columns: Bond, Price. Includes international bonds traded in Europe.

Tokyo Exchange

June 10, 1976

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Tokyo exchange data.

Paris Commodities

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Paris commodities data.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

luxurious castle like Villa with park, center of Muraltio-Locarno, 1,000 sqm., 22 rooms, can also be used as private clinic. For sale.

PANTHEON

Freestone Facade High-class apartments. Studios and 2-4-5 room apartments.

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GRENADA WEST INDIES SUPERB ESTATE approximately 170 acres. PLANNING FOR VILLAS AND HOTELS. Freehold. Highest offer over £20,000 sterling or equivalent in another currency.

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Atlanta based Robinson-Humfrey, real estate experts in fast growing southeastern U.S. farm land, office buildings, shopping centers, or raw land for future residential developments are available. Established in 1964, our reputation and our personnel are available for your investment needs.

NET LEASED, CREDIT TENANTED

Real estate properties in several geographical areas U.S.A., including South, Western Electric, National Tel Company, Telephone and others. Will make prompt effort to fulfill investor specifications and guidelines for net leased properties.

COME AND INVEST IN THE COSTA DEL SOL. NOW YOUR MONEY BUYS MORE.

Buy your land, house or apartment and start living... making money... or both.

Table with 2 columns: Property, Price. Includes various properties for sale.

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A Mexican consortium of developers and builders had just begun to market worldwide its first American luxury resort project. Buenavista Lakes in central Florida is near Orlando and Disney World. Developed lots, model homes, condominiums, with full amenities available.

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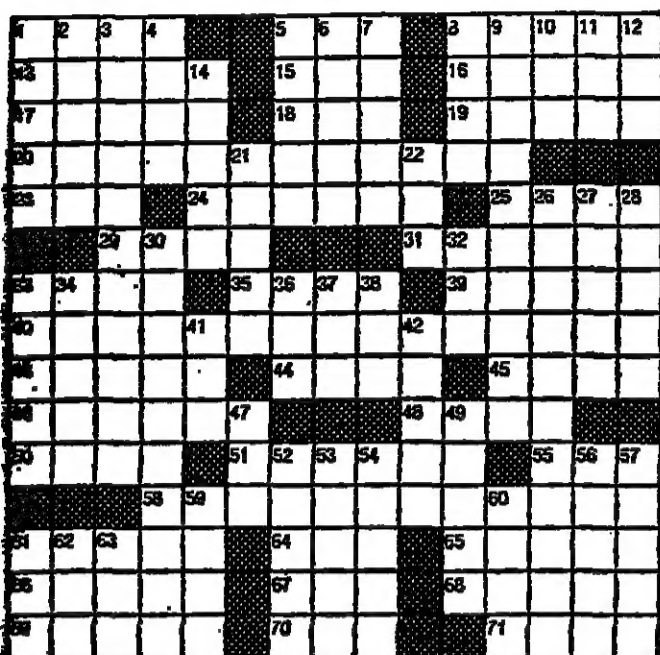
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Atlanta based Robinson-Humfrey, real estate experts in fast growing southeastern U.S. farm land, office buildings, shopping centers, or raw land for future residential developments are available. Established in 1964, our reputation and our personnel are available for your investment needs.

NET LEASED, CREDIT TENANTED

Real estate properties in several geographical areas U.S.A., including South, Western Electric, National Tel Company, Telephone and others. Will make prompt effort to fulfill investor specifications and guidelines for net leased properties.

ACROSS			
1	Kind of horse	46	More _____ (somewhat)
5	Nautical direction	48	Pitcher
8	Plant life	50	Exigency
13	C'est _____ (that is to say)	51	Envoy
15	Honor card	55	Fleur-de-_____
16	Column style	58	See 20 Across
17	On the level	61	Canine's neighbor
18	Bac _____ of Indochina	64	_____ dos, tres
19	Fleet	65	Frank's pal on TV
20	Ignores critical reviews, with 58 Across	66	Biblical song
		67	Eur. country
		68	Paper unit
		69	Junky writers
		70	Prior to
		71	Bone: Prefix
			DOWN
24	Soviet unit: Abbr.	1	Vexes
28	Big name among Huns	2	Cyclotormes
35	P.O. routes	3	Totem
39	Marine bird	4	carving, e.g.
41	Swamp Fox of Revolution	4	Math branch
43	Actor Ray	5	Cairo V.I.P.
45	U.S. missile	6	Former U.S. envoy to U.N.
49	Soft velvet	7	Composer Kurt
50	Balky personal memory bank	8	Go after
56	Hitt _____ (get along)		Indirectly
64	Kind of casting or writer	9	_____ compared to tenor
66	Receives	10	Naval branch: Abbr.
		11	Region of Morocco
		12	Put on an _____
		14	Patriot Allen
		21	Office-pool member
		22	Cap
		26	Upstate N.Y. resort area
		27	_____unking item
		28	Cute, old style
		30	Arcade, for one
		32	Mil. address
		33	Suffix for fix or flirt
		34	Metric unit
		36	Worldwide: Abbr.
		37	Lock's partner
		38	Sixth sense
		41	Very-loud signal: in music
		42	Cabbage-like features
		47	Subtle
		49	Worktime units
		52	Piano piece
		53	Dead duck
		54	Make up for
		56	Entrance
		57	Flat fish
		59	Up in _____ (kindly grant)
		60	Owl, in Spain
		61	Dashboard initials
		62	Mrs. Johnson
		63	Fond du _____



C F			C F				
ALGAEVA	26	71	CLEAR	MADRID	26	73	CLEAR
AMSTERDAM	26	64	CLEAR	MILAN	28	83	CLEAR
ANKARA	15	39	CLOUDY	MONTREAL	21	73	CLEAR
ANTWERP	14	42	CLOUDY	MOSCOW	14	64	CLOUDY
BEIRUT	26	80	CLOUDY	MUNICH	29	66	CLOUDY
BELGRADE	—	—	VARIABLE	NEW YORK	29	81	CLEAR
BELLEVILLE	—	—	CLEAR	OSAKA	31	79	CLEAR
BIRCESELS	31	78	CLEAR	OSLO	—	—	VARIABLE
BUCAREST	—	—	UNAVAILABLE	PARIS	31	70	CLOUDY
BURSAESE	—	—	VARIABLE	PRAGUE	—	—	VARIABLE
CASABLANCA	22	25	CLEAR	REIMS	—	77	CLEAR
COPENHAGEN	14	64	CLEAR	SOFIA	—	—	VARIABLE
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	CLEAR	STOCKHOLM	20	68	CLEAR
DALLAS	23	73	CLEAR	TOKYO	23	73	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	89	CLOUDY	TEL AVIV	24	79	CLEAR
FLORENCE	27	81	CLEAR	TUNIS	26	70	CLEAR
FRANKFURT	23	73	CLOUDY	VALENCE	29	68	CLEAR
GENEVA	23	77	CLEAR	WARSAW	—	—	VARIABLE
HELSINKI	14	64	CLEAR	WASHINGTON	70	86	SUNNY
HONGKONG	15	89	SHOWERS	ZURICH	28	73	STORM
LA PALMA	16	61	CLEAR				
LONDON	26	82	CLEAR				
LONDON	29	86	CLEAR				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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KIRBY

THE POETRY OF THE THIRTIES

By A. T. Tolley. St. Martin's Press. 455 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

For a despondent moment, W. H. Auden called the 1930s "a low dishonest decade." Yet to the literary observer, no time is more fascinating. It was a time when the English poet as a political animal was encountering its greatest challenge since the French Revolution, a time when political impulse confronted personal sensibility with results not always happy for the man or the work.

It was a time of great disharmony. There was economic misery, a home and a threatening Fascist shadow, Germany militarized along the Rhine, overran Austria after Dörfuss had crushed the Socialists and dismembered Czechoslovakia. Franco after three bloody years conquered Spain; and Italy, flouting the League of Nations, established itself in Africa. More than these victories, though, was the fact of Fascism as an unstoppable and overarching menace.

Looking back, we feel we know why poets' responses should have been. But the options clear to us were not so to them. The Great War had inoculated all England against further bloodletting. Pacifism ran deep. But pacifism and anti-Fascism, it soon became evident, were not compatible. When Churchill urged rearmament, Labor voted him down.

On a personal basis, left-wing leanings, and empathy for the working man warred naturally with the comfortable middle-class position of men who had attended public school and the great universities. They were valentines of the class from which they had come, but the world they yearned for was not the classless society.

"I would vote left, any day," Louis MacNeice wrote, "My soul is all for moving to a classless society. [But] with my heart and with my guts I lament the passing of class."

Even the civil war in Spain, which produced more of a consensus among writers than any other single event in the decade, was followed by the disillusionment of such key figures as Orwell and Auden.

The 1930s political time, the spiritual demands, the contradictory forces, were not easy to live with or through. But they are fascinating to read about, as Mr. Tolley's thoughtful and abundant book makes clear. I was about to say survey, but that

word would scarcely do justice to the number of poets and to the depth of the aesthetic and political opinions he brings to them. No one will regret his judgments. He speaks harshly to C. Day; he scarcely gives Bernard his due, and his judgment on Auden are often so good he almost forgets to say so. Excitement it was to meet him for the first time. Nevertheless the age is his book, and the individuals, judgments and facts, Empson will send back to the text to

out.

As, in all ages, the great to it, the less in the 30s appear. It is as if they were the age of Bejerman, David Gascoigne of the few surreal poets) and Dylan Thomas as the age of Auden. S. D. Lewis, American, after the first encounter said, "I think they deserve to be had made his way here in England, and his comments on his fine will turn the reader's serious craftsman, a maker rather than a roaster and cheap activities that inflate utation and lesserment.

An invaluable album book is the attention pays to the poetical work of the 1930s. New critical reviews, and John Lehmann, and to the way the new poetry to the

ness of readers.

Although few of its actual members of a list party, their generation was left-wing, who is a professor of Carleton University finds that their very narrow political, it was, it was not good poets were technical (though adroit as a) and that reading political messages had none.

The age of it in the Auden poem train in a poem by taken to indicate sympathy. These was, poetic concerns ones.

But it would see reader was right in instincts, in response he felt were the own writing, to the work man emotion behind. Even the traditional to the same end, lar patterns: couple traditional material; tensions that were in their doctrines; not real moved without strictly definitions.

Thomas Luck is in the New York Times

BRIDGE By Alan

East opened with a weak two-bid in hearts, on the deal shown, and South bid two-no-trump, to show a long balanced hand. North's three-heart cue-bid was a substitute for Stayman aimed at locating a 4-4 spade fit. It achieved its object, and West led his singleton heart against four spades.

The declarer won with the ace in his hand and cashed two high spades, discovering the bad break. He played a third round of trumps, taking a marked finesse against the jack, and led a low diamond. East could have beaten the contract by putting up the diamond ace and giving his partner a heart ruff, but he could not be sure about the heart position, and he played low. South finessed the diamond ten successfully and played a fourth

trump, pulling West some. Giving East some an-
East had thrown
and could have given
one safely, but he w-
this. He threw a-
another problem -
diamond was led -
He put up his ace,
he was to regret
mortem, and played
dummy's king. The
now this:

NORTH
♠ —
♥ —
♦ K5
♣ 1052

WEST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ AQ856

NORTH
♠ Q1054
♥ K3
♦ K542
♣ 1052

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ 75
♦ Q
♣ KJ

WEST EAST (D)
♠ J886 ♠ 3
♥ 4 ♥ QJ10863
♦ 93 ♦ AJ87
♣ AQ864 ♣ 73

SOUTH
♠ AE72
♥ A752
♦ Q105
♣ KJ

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
2♥ 2NT Pass 3♥
Pass 3♥ Pass 4♣
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart four.

The declarer net
the last five tricks,
be prevented from
when he led a club.
West took his two
played a third r-
his partner in
position.

It would not
West to duck it.
South would have
diamond queen an-
but that would r-
winning defense if
two clubs end of
for the endgame.

